Daily Report

Latin America

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Group of Six Welcomes U.S.-Soviet Agreement

PY082201 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0132 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM)—The Group of Six, of which Argentina is a member, expressed its warm welcome for the agreement in principle reached by the Soviet Union and the United States over the elimination of all intermediate range nuclear missiles, because this represents the first historical step toward the objective of complete nuclear disarmament.

The six countries which advocate peace and disarmament congratulated President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev for their efforts to reduce their differences of opinion.

The group issued the communique, dated 7 October, in six capitals. The document is signed by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsoon, and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The group mentions the joint communique it signed last 22 May, released on the 3d anniversary of its first initiative, in which they asserted that an agreement to eliminate all intermediate nuclear forces from Europe would represent a significant step because it would mean overcoming an important threshold within the framework of the disarmament talks.

The communique goes on to point out that the meaning of the agreement reached by the two superpowers goes beyond this objective because, historically speaking, it will be the first agreement to eliminate a category of nuclear weapons completely, thus reversing the tendency that has prevailed so far in the nuclear arms race.

The message also points out that the world's expectations are now focused on the upcoming summit of the U.S. and Soviet leaders because it could represent an ideal opportunity to take the next concrete steps towards nuclear disarmament.

Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania warn that it is urgent to reach specific agreements regarding the reduction of strategic weapons, the complete suspension of nuclear tests, and the prevention of an arms race in space.

The Group of Six also states that the recent agreement proves that all obstacles can be overcome when political will exists.

The communique ends by stating that we have constantly advocated nuclear disarmament, we are determined to continue our efforts and by every possible means make an appeal for a safer world, free of nuclear weapons.

Cuba

Soviet Foreign Minister, Delegations Visit

Shevardnadze, Castro Talk

FL090020 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Talks were held today in Havana between Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, who was on a brief working visit to Cuba.

During the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding, the two parties expressed their satisfaction with the constant advancement of Soviet-Cuban relations in different spheres. They also exchanged information on the current socioeconomic development of the USSR and Cuba.

Shevardnadze gave the Cuban leader a cordial greeting from the CPSU secretary general.

For his part, Fidel asked that warm greetings from our people be conveyed to the highest leader of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Shevardnadze was seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport just a few moments ago by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and FAR minister.

Castro, Antonov Discuss CEMA

FL082212 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State and Government, yesterday received Aleksey K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and CEMA representative.

During the meeting with Fidel, Antonov explained the restructuring of the economic integration work carried out by CEMA, as well as the reorganization of the structure of that important organizastion of socialist countries. He also discussed some aspects of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

For his part, Fidel described to Antonov all aspects of the rectification process in the national economy and the general guidelines of our current and future development.

Rodriguez, Antonov Meet

FL081638 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Permanent Representative to CEMA. Rodriguez and Antonov talked about CEMA's extraordinary session to be held later this month in Moscow at the level of chiefs of government. They also analyzed problems concerning bilateral relations.

Delegation Visits Moa Plant

FL080359 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 87

[By Felix Lobaina, from Moa Municipality in Holguin]

[Text] Lionel Soto, secretary of the PCC Central Committee today accompanied the CPSU delegation headed by Oleg Rybakov, deputy director of the Socialist Countries Department [title as heard], and Oleg Darusenkov, chief of the CPSU-Cuban PCC Liaison Section, on a tour of the Commander Pedro Soto Alvarez nickel plant in Moa.

The delegation from that sister country received an extensive report on current production in that national vanguard enterprise and on the progress made possible by credits provided by the Soviet Union.

The CPSU delegation spoke with Soviet specialists who are working on the projection and implementation of investment projects in that industry, which are valued at more than 100 million pesos.

Also today in Moa, talks on mining development began between the delegations presided over by Vladimir Durasov, Soviet minister of nonferrous metallurgy, and Marco Portal, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Minbas [Ministry of Basic Industry].

The representatives from the two countries today discussed the current situation and completion of the Punta Gorda nickel plant, which is currently in the start-up stage.

Malmierca Criticizes Reagan's OAS Speech

FL082041 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1959 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said today at the United Nations that the speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the OAS reaffirms his aggression toward Nicaragua.

Malmierca said that Reagan's position is not only against Nicaragua, but also against Central American states and all Latin American countries that express themselves through the actions of the Contadora and Support Groups.

The Cuban foreign minister said that the U.S. press has compared Reagan's statements to the agreements adopted in Guatemala and has acknowledged that a contradiction exists. Malmierca said Reagan's speech to the OAS can be described as the first obstacle in fulfilling the Guatemala agreements.

Che's Anniversary Marked in El Salvador

FL082134 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] A ceremony was held this afternoon in the Cacahual camp for the Salvadoran war injured marking the 20th anniversary of the fall of Che Guevara in combat and the 7th anniversary of the founding of the FMLN.

The event was presided over by Jorge Risquet, member of the PCC Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Manuel Pineiro, member of the Central Committee and chief of its America Department; Central Committee members Jesus Montane and Jorge Enrique Mendoza; and representatives from political and mass organizations.

On behalf of his injured comrades the person responsible for the camp presented a letter for Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Gustavo Sanchez, former Bolivian interior minister, and Leo Cabral, FMLN representative abroad, spoke at the ceremony.

[Begin recording] [Manuel Pineiro] Che is fighting in Chile to end the dark night of fascism. Che is fighting in Nicaragua to defeat the imperialist military aggression and to consolidate the Sandinist peoples revolution. Che is fighting with the guerrilla weapons used by the Salvadoran revolutionaries. Che is present in the struggles of the peoples of this continent. Che lives in the minds, arms, and hearts of millions of Latin Americans and in all the peoples of America. As Fidel said, the artist may die, especially one of such an art that is as dangerous as that of a revolution, but what will not die in any manner is the art of the man who devoted his life and intelligence. [end recording]

Commentary on Official Paraguayan Drug Link

PA081243 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Oct 87

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Over a year ago, the DEA began a Latin American crusade that covered Bolivia, Ecuador, and tried to reach Paraguay in an effort that looked more like intervention than a struggle against drug trafficking.

Recently, DEA officials stated that it is practically impossible to control the clandestine airports used for drug smuggling in the Paraguayan Gran Chaco, because the Paraguayan Army refuses to allow the region to be watched, under the pretext that it is a strategic area and is rigorously guarded by the Paraguayan Armed Forces.

Perhaps some believe that the Army's refusal reflects the Paraguayan regime's anti-interventionist attitude. Those who believe that theory are making a regrettable mistake.

The problem begins with what is considered as the greatest drug scandal in recent history, which was uncovered when a Brazilian plane crashed in Argentina. There were at least 200 kg [as heard] of cocaine aboard that plane. We maintain that the cocaine load discovered on the plane, which was registered in Brazil, is considered the largest cocaine load ever found in the history of drug traffic in this hemisphere.

When that accident happened, Paraguayan President General Alfredo Stroessner ordered a Paraguayan Air Force plane to transport the drug traffickers' bodies including that of (Marta Fragnau), the daughter of Paraguayan Brigadier General Enrique Fragnau, who is an old Stroessner collaborator. The rush to send an official plane to recover the bodies of the drug trafficckers made people think that top Paraguayan military officials are involved in drug traffic.

Because we lack the time, we cannot give too many details on that event, but we can add that this incident took place shortly after another major scandal broke out when Paraguayans Eric Buntes and Jose Juvetiz were arrested in Brussels. The Belgian police accused them of selling 115 kg of cocaine.

Shortly after that scandal, Buntes' house in Asuncion was completely destroyed by a mysterious and spectacular fire, which also destroyed all compromising evidence, according to rumors around Asuncion.

Examples are eloquent enough and point out not only the magnitude of drug trafficking in Paraguay, but also to the practically official nature it has. Those examples also reveal the level of corruption in the Paraguayan state. Government officials and military men do not hesitate to use any means to become rich.

However, there is another detail. When the scandal of the Brazilian plane was discovered, the pilot's flight plan indicated a number of stopovers before arriving at its final destination, Miami.

We now wonder whether the DEA could not reach or did not want to reach the drug traffickers' bases located in the Paraguayan Gran Chaco.

Central Army Holds Party Conference

FL081910 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] The Central Army's 11th PCC conference was held at the Heroes of Giron Theater at the general staff headquarters of this armed corps. The meeting was presided over by Division General Rogelio Acevedo, chief of the FAR's Central Political Directorate and PCC Central Committee member, and Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, PCC Politburo alternate member and first secretary of the Matanzas Province executive bureau.

The more than 200 delegates who attended the conference, openly and frankly, discussed the training, preparedness, and mobilization of troops. Among other subjects, they also discussed improving the commands, the political-ideological tasks, and party work. The work done to declare the provinces of Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Sancti Spiritus, ready in their first phase of defense, received special praise.

The communists of the Central Army said that they will continue to strengthen the party work and further improve the institution's defense capacity.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Haiti

Further on Electoral Candidate Choices

PDCH Announces Candidates

FL082200 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1830 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] We have received a news release from the Permanent Electoral Committee of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH]. According to the press release, a convention was held yesterday to choose candidates to run in the coming elections. The following persons were chosen:

Sylvio C. Claude was chosen presidential candidate by a vote of 577 to 7.

Also chosen were: Salnave Desarmes for senator for the Department of the West; (Jean Techelin Derat) for magistrate for the first electoral district of Port-au-Prince; Max Dubois for senator for St Marc, by a vote of 27 to 3; (Zachary Diez) for senator for Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye; and Remy Emmanuel for deputy for the first electoral district [as heard]; (Joseph Hueso) for deputy for the second electoral district [as heard]; (Jean Thony Voltaire) for deputy for the first electoral district of Port-Salut; Francois Vital for deputy for the second electoral district of Port-a-Piment; and Paul Edmond for deputy for Mirebalais.

Others were: (Alliance Arthur) for deputy for the North, Dondon-St Raphael area; (Nerette Bonnin) for deputy for the Grande Anse area, 1st electoral district; (Arnold Renard) for deputy for Pignon, in the North; (Berthony Souffrant) for deputy for Corail, first electoral district, in the Grand Anse area; Mrs Lina McNally for deputy for Port-au-Prince; Marc Eddy Pierre, for deputy for Jeremie, in the Grand Anse area; (Milfort Saint Fleur) for deputy for Les Abricots; (Lison Pierre) for deputy for Dame-Marie; Frederic Jean for deputy for Carrefour-Gressier; Joseph Abraham Milfort for deputy for Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye; (Bassin Jean Adler) for deputy for the first electoral district of Croix-des-Bouquets; and (Francois Sanose) for deputy for (Fonds Verrettes).

Human Rights Official To Run

FL082241 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1830 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] We have received a copy of a note that Lafontant Joseph, who is a lawyer, has sent to the steering committee of the Center for the Promotion of Human Rights [Sant Pwomosyon Dwa Kretyen Vivan/Centre de Promotion des Droits Humains], to the Women's Committee for the Struggle Against Torture [Komite Feminen Kont La Torti/Comite Feminin de Lutte Contre La Torture], and to the Childrens' Rights Defense League [Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance] informing them that, in conformity with the Constitution, he is resigning as executive director of the Center for the Promotion of Human Rights in order to run for office in the coming elections.

We do not know exactly what office he will be running for, or in what district.

In another note in this connection, addressed to Gerard Gourgue, he says: Please be informed that I have decided to run for office in the coming legislative elections.

So, he will be running for deputy.

Lafontant goes on to say: In order to comply with the Constitution, which prohibits the institution to which I belong from participating in elections, I believe I must resign as its secretary general. I therefore resign as secretary general of the Haitian Human Rights League. Please inform all other League members of my decision to run for deputy in the coming elections.

Thus, Joseph has resigned as director of the Center for the Promotion of Human Rights and as secretary general of the Haitian Human Rights League in order to run for deputy in the coming elections.

Gourgue Defends Candidacy

FL082109 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded, in Creole]

[Text] Mr Gerard Gourgue, the only candidate for the National Concerted Action Front in the coming elections, has rejected the accusations levied against him by Rene Theodore, secretary general of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists in a recent news conference.

This is the negative aspect of an electoral campaign—that is Mr Gourgue's answer to Rene Theodore, who contests his candidacy.

[Gourgue—in progress]"...accusation. An accusation is based on something precise. An accusation is based on documents. The fact that Theodore says this or that-...[changes thought] I remember it was a lot of old tricks, which are already obsolete; a rehash, so to speak. It would

have been much more scientific, if he had submitted proof. I am not going to get into any arguments, any polemic, at such a level. I think this is just part of what is known as the negative aspects of an electoral campaign."

Mr Gourgue also counters the arguments of Gregoire Eugene, president of the Haitian Christian Socialist Party, in connection with Article 289 of the Constitution. Everything has been taken care of, said Mr Gourgue. I have resigned as president of the Haitian Human Rights League.

[Gourgue] "I think there is a misuse of terminology here. It is either invalid or unacceptable. He would have to explain himself. The League is an apolitical organization. It has a president and a steering committee. Once a member of the League assents to political office, under the League's statutes, he is automatically considered to have resigned. The problem with the article is that the CEP [Provisional Electoral Council] was chosen by a group of organizations. The human rights organizations not participating in elections. [sentence as heard] The League, as an organization, is not going to participate in any election. But its president, Gerard Gourgue, as a private citizen, has every right, once he resigns, to participate in any election and to be a candidate to any office."

The matter of a discharge as regards the handling of public monies for former government employees, which is also very controversial, was also addressed by Mr Gourgue. Here is what he said on this matter:

[Gourgue—in progress]"...he said that a candidate for president, etc., a former minister, etc., must have received a discharge as regards the handling of public funds. [Words indistinct] different periods. There was no Constitution in effect after 7 February. There was what they called a constitutional vacuum. [repeats himself] A constitutional vacuum."

Mr Gourgue also said that he is counting on popular support for a victory in the coming presidential election.

Honorat Runs for UNFD

FL082230 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in French 1720 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text]UNFD secretary general [Michel] Lamartiniere Honorat, a lawyer, officially announced his candidacy for president in next November's elections at a news conference held yesterday afternoon at National Union of Democratic Forces [UNFD] headquarters.

Soleil Staffers To Serve as Officials

FL082305 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1100 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in Les Cayes has been chosen to be a member of the BED [Departamental Electoral Office], and our correspondent in Saint-Marc has been chosen to be a member of the BEC [Communal Electoral Office]. Since they have an official role to play in the coming elections, we are temporarily replacing them. [passage omitted]

In the same way, anyone connected to Radio Soleil who is involved in politics may not work for us.

Jamaica

Government Decides on Plan To Fight Crime

FL081428 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga said that low flying aircraft, infringing Jamaican airspace, will be shot down by the Jamaican Defense Force [JDF].

[Begin Seaga recording] The JDF is going to be issued with a means of communicating with pilots of aircraft, which are infringing our airspace without authority, with a warning signal for them to land. And if they do not proceed to land, they will be shot down with ground to air missiles. [end recording]

Prime Minister Edward Seaga said that this was part of the 12-point action plan to fight crime. He outlined the decision at a meeting yesterday morning with representatives of some 30 organizations at Jamaica House. The meeting was called by him in response to an open letter by 16 civic organizations calling the government and the political parties to reduce crime.

Other aspects of the 12-point plan include a $2.5 million reward fund. The private sector will be asked to contribute $1 million to the fund. The plan also calls for a reorganization of the parole system, and the banning of road blocks. Mr Seaga told the meeting that the hope of some organizations that politically motivated crime can be turned on and off by the shake of a hand or by discussion between politicians, is naive.

St Lucia

Foreign Minister Addresses UN Assembly

FL081536 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Saint Lucia's foreign minister had his turn before the UN General Assembly yesterday, and he used his turn to attack Guatemala for not normalizing relations with Belize. Mr Neville Cenac urged Guatemala to drop its territorial dispute with Belize. He said that this dispute has affected the entire Caribbean region. He also proclaimed Saint Lucia's support for the Central American peace plan. Just prior to Mr Cenac's address, the general assembly passed a resolution of support for the proposed accord.

El Salvador

Government, Rebels Name Commission Members

Duarte Names Government Members

PA081430 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Excerpt] During a news conference this afternoon, President Jose Napoleon Duarte revealed the names of the members of the commissions that will analyze the cease-fire and other aspects of the Esquipulas II document. The head of state made the announcement at the presidential house.

According to the president, the commission that will analyze the other aspects of Esquipulas II is made up of Planning Minister Fidel Chavez Mena; Minister of Culture and Communications Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes; Abraham Rodriguez, first presidential designate; and Deputy Security Minister Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila.

The commission tasked with analyzing the cease-fire will be made up of Chavez Mena, Rey Prendes, and two other members of the military sector whose names will be revealed in the next few days. [passage omitted]

Ungo Announces Rebel Members

PA081928 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1716 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—FDR President Guillermo Ungo today disclosed the names of the rebels who will form the commissions to discuss a cease-fire and other points of the Esquipulas II plan.

The representatives of the three main political organizations of the FDR—Hector Oqueli Colindres, Eduardo Calles, and Jorge Villacorta—will comprise the commissions that will continue the peace dialogue in El Salvador, Ungo told a Salvadoran radio station from Panama City.

After 20 hours of conversations, the government and the guerrillas agreed this past weekend to create two commissions. Each commission will be made up of four representatives from the government and four from the rebels.

One of the commissions will try to achieve a cease-fire before 5 November, and the other commission will analyze and try to achieve agreements concerning other points of Esquipulas II.

Hector Oqueli Colindres, who participated in the third round of dialogue at the apostolic nunciature in San Salvador, is the under secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement, a social democratic organization. Jorge Villacorta belongs to the National Directorate of the Social Christian People's Movement (MPSC).

Eduardo Calles, FDR vice president, is also a member of the National Directorate of the Independent Movement of Salvadoran Professional and Technical Personnel (MIPTES).

Ungo said that the political Constitution "is a point that should be broadly analyzed in order to reach an agreement between the government and guerrilla commissions, and then decide which points should be amended in the political Constitution."

President Jose Napoleon Duarte announced yesterday that Planning Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and Communications and Culture Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes will be on the government's delegation.

Deputy Defense Minister Reynaldo Lopez Nuila and Abraham Rodriguez, first presidential designate, are also members of the commission.

Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, the traditional mediator between the two groups, insists that the dialogue agreements were minimal. However, he said that it is important to give continuity to the dialogue through the two commissions.

Rivera y Damas confirmed that the two commissions will meet in private and outside El Salvador.

Guatemala

Government Communique Upsets Guerrillas

LD072119 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Excerpts] The secret peace talks between representatives of the government and guerrillas of Guatemala began in Madrid this afternoon. [passage omitted]

The Guatemalan Government does not believe this dialogue can be described as talks—rather, it is a coming together. We should add that the Guatemalan Army does not like this concept of talks. The Guatemalan Government today issued a communique which sets out its proposals to the guerrillas. Here is a report from Mario Sierra of the Spanish news agency, EFE, in Guatemala:

[Sierra] The guerrillas should act in accordance with the wishes of the Guatemalan people who opted for democracy; they should accept the process of reconciliation by taking advantage of the amnesty when the (?elected) Congress decrees it; moreover, the guerrillas are urged to integrate and participate in the political process in order to consolidate democracy. Finally, they should abandon the armed struggle as a means of achieving their political objectives.

[Announcer] It seems the communique issued by the government was not well received by the guerrilla delegation here in Madrid since, among other things, they agreed to not say anything to the news media until the

meetings had ended. Furthermore, there should not have been proposals or demands in this preliminary meeting aimed at finding a way to end the civil war, which began in 1960. Unofficial sources consulted by Spanish national radio said the disquiet which the communique has created could even cause the abandoning of these meetings, which are being held here in Madrid.

Nicaragua

Daniel Ortega Addresses United Nations

PA081715 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1515 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega at the UN General Assembly in New York—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...to the memory of Ernesto Guevara today on the 20th anniversary of his sacrifice. The bible recounts that Cain killed Abel in the first confrontation between human beings. Envy and arrogance took hold of Cain when he committed the crime. When being questioned, he replied: Am I my brother's keeper?

Distinguished President and delegates: At the end of World War II, the United Nations emerged to prevent new wars; so that Cain would not continue to kill millions of Abels, and so that all men in the world would have the obligation to be his brother's keeper.

However, new wars broke out in various regions of our planet where the victims have been and continue to be millions of human beings from the developing countries. The peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have suffered dozens of interventions since 1945. Millions of men, women, and children have been the victims of those policies.

The policies of the North which trample and crush the South continue in effect, defending at any price an unjust international economic order in which unequal trade, the foreign debt, protectionist laws, the total closing of markets, the pressures on governments by multilateral cooperation organizations, and the disrespect and contempt for the UN Charter, UN institutions, and the international legal order leave the developing countries absolutely unprotected.

In the midst of so much sorrow, we applaud and we are happy about the progress achieved between the Soviet Union and the United States in taking steps in favor of disarmament and the prohibition and elimination of nuclear armaments and chemical weapons.

As a member of the Nonaligned Movement, we are concerned about war betwen sister peoples and we join the international clamor that demands an end to the war between Iran, and Iraq. We denounce the danger that the presence and increase of foreign military forces in the Gulf represents.

As a nonaligned country, we also ask ourselves what we can do and what we will do so that 20 million to 25 million children under 5 will not continue to die each year from malnutrition and easily preventable diseases, as the Brandt report stated? According to the 1986 statistics, 14.1 million under age 5 die from malnutrition and diseases. Of these, 250,000, or 1.7 percent, are from the industrialized world, while 13,845,000, or 98.3 percent, are from the developing countries.

Who will stop this slaughter which has meant the death of more than 1 billion children from these causes since the end of World War II? Who will end, once and for all, the brutal policy of apartheid, racism, and the daily murder of the people of South Africa? Who will end the oppression in Paraguay and other countries?

The countries of the North in the international community must take concrete actions to help meet the just demands of these people or they will continue to confront the accomplished fact of changes, popular movements, and revolutions. The people do not wait, and they will not ask permission to struggle, fight, and win. The people promote their own processes of change. Afterward, we will see those who never listened to the peoples and who served as accomplices to the oppressors weeping and gnashing their teeth. This is the situation in my fatherland, Nicaragua.

After intervening militarily and assassinating Sandino, the United States installed the Somozist dictatorship. We Nicaraguans are fighting against this dictatorship installed, promoted, defended, armed, and financed by the United States to give ourselves the freedom that was denied to us.

At that time, the United States showed no concern for liberty in Nicaragua; at that time, the United States showed no concern for the human rights of Nicaraguans, the lack of justice, the thousands of prisoners who spent time in Somozist jails, as I did for 7 years. The U.S. rulers showed no concern for Nicaraguans in jails, or for the murder of Nicaraguans, or the tortures suffered by Nicaraguans.

Without asking for U.S. permission, and opposing U.S. policy and will, we defeated the Somoza dictatorship to achieve our freedom. However, in doing this, we also nursed the hope of establishing a new kind of relationship with the United States; a respectful relationship. We no longer wanted the relationship between slave and master, which was the kind of relationship that existed during the Somoza era. We wanted a relationship between peoples, nations, and states. We wanted and still want a respectful relationship with the United States; we want a friendly relationship with the United States.

In reply, however, the United States is trying to take the freedom we have won away from us; to bring the rule of the former Somozist guardsmen back to Nicaragua. The U.S. Government has already spent 6 years and 9 months in its attempt to sweep away the Nicaraguan revolution.

In violating ethical and moral principles, international law, and U.S. law itself, the U.S. President is responsible for 45,714 casualties in our country and a $2.821 billion loss in our GNP. That is the result of U.S. policy in Nicaragua. It has drained blood from the Nicaraguan people and seriously imparied the Nicaraguan people's economy. This U.S. policy has in no way been beneficial to the Nicaraguan people.

That policy has clashed with the courage, determination, bravery, and heroism of the Nicaraguan people. That policy consisting of the creation of a mercenary army to destroy a legitimately-established government in Nicaragua has failed; it has already failed. At the present time, the mercenary army in Nicaragua has dropped down to 6,500 mercenaries; they had expected to have 30,000 mercenaries by this date.

However, what they really have are 16,000 refugees in Honduras, people who have been forced to leave for Honduras. There are many other refugees in Costa Rica. There are only 6,500 U. S. mercenaries, or freedom fighters, as President Reagan calls them. There are fewer and fewer every day, because they are killed in combat or take advantage of amnesty. We have had an amnesty policy since January 1985, and amnesty for all those who wish to enjoy it.

That [U.S] policy has failed. President Reagan is running out of time, because his second term is about to end. He has only a few more months to go before leaving the U.S. Presidency.

These facts, and in particular the failure of U.S. policy in Nicaragua, led to the Esquipulas agreements, because—frankly speaking—what would have happened had the United States achieved its objective of destroying the Nicaraguan revolution in a few months as they proposed to then Honduran and Costa Rican Governments so they could establish camps there?[sentence as heard]

The Nicaraguan revolution would have been destroyed as the people of Grenada were destroyed; and nothing important would have happened in Central America. Certain people's ears hurt when they hear the truth, but that is their problem; they cannot bear to hear the truth. [applause] It seems that the culprits are angry so they attack and murder our people, yet it bothers them to hear the truth. Thanks to this reality, meaning the reality about the Nicaraguan people's strength which has defeated the U.S. Government's policy and the mercenary forces, it was possible to sign the Esquipulas II Agreement. Likewise, this was possible thanks to the Contadora and Support Groups' perseverance. These groups have countered the United States' policy in a firm pro-Latin American position. The Esquipulas II Agreement is a historical action which is the result of the Central American presidents' wisdom, and the sustained efforts exerted by the Contadora and Support Groups.

In accordance with the implementation of the Esquipulas II Agreement, Nicaragua has taken a series of steps to create better conditions for making progress in this process by 5 November, the end of the 90-day deadline for implementing the agreement.

The 90-day deadline does not represent a limit for negotiations; it is the limit that marks the starting point for a negotiation process. The UN General Assembly yesterday stated its unanimous support for the Central American presidents and the Esquipulas II Agreement, and Nicaragua thanks the UN General Assembly for this gesture of solidarity, which advocates peace. We hope that the U.S. Government will respect this UN General Assembly resolution—not only by saying that it agrees with Esquipulas II but also by respecting the resolution and abiding by the Esquipulas II Agreement.

The U.S. Government has yet to state its willingness to accept the Esquipulas II Agreement. This was quite clear when President Reagan stood here and addressed the 42d UN General Assembly; his speech showed disrespect for the Esquipulas II Agreements and the Central American presidents. In his speech at the OAS yesterday, President Reagan again showed disrespect for the Central American presidents and the Esquipulas II Agreement. He reasserted a conduct that has been condemned by the highest court of justice. President Reagan's speech represents a violation of the OAS and UN Charters. President Reagan goes to the OAS just as he comes to the United Nations, adopting the role of the great judge who will preside over the trial against all the people of the world. Who has given the U.S. President this power and right?

I will refer to two of the topics he mentioned in his speech to the OAS yesterday. I have the Esquipulas II document here, which bears the signatures of the five Central American presidents: President Oscar Arias, President Jose Napoleon Duarte, President Vinicio Cerezo, President Jose Azcona, and myself. The document bears these five signatures. We do not have the signature of President Reagan here. If President Reagan wants to get involved in our negotiation process, then he will have to sign the Esquipulas agreement. Then, he will have the right to speak about the Esquipulas agreement as he did at the OAS. We will be pleased to have the U.S. President sign this agreement. Then we can sit down with President Reagan to discuss it. He will then have the right to participate in this discussion, provided he has signed the document. However, he has been discussing and making allegations, and has been trying to make impositions on an agreement that he has not even signed. Thus, he is being disrespectful to those of us who signed the agreement, because we are the presidents of sovereign and independent countries. We are neither a colony nor a neocolony of the United States that allows the President of the United States to say: No, we must make these corrections to the agreement, because they are not

correct. The tip of the iceberg, it seems, is that President Reagan has not read the agreement. I am sure that President Reagan has not read the agreement. [applause]

I maintain this because President Reagan yesterday said at the OAS that he will request $260 million aid for the mercenaries. Regardless of the implementation of the agreements, he is requesting the money for the mercenaries. Point No 5 of the Esquipulas agreement clearly states the following: The governments of the five Central American states will request to the area governments and to the governments outside the region that are openly or covertly providing military, logistical, financial, or propaganda aid—such as troops, weapons, ammunition, and equipment to irregular forces or insurrectional movements—to cease this aid as an absolutely necessary element to achieve long-lasting peace in the region. This is very clear.

The preceding does not include the aid provided for repatriation or relocation, and necessary assistance for the return to normal lives of those people who had joined such irregular groups or forces. When Reagan came to the OAS and said that he would request $260 million, and that he supports these agreements, he made contradictory statements, because the agreements clearly state that President Reagan should not provide more funds for these mercenary forces. If he wishes to approve new funds, then such funds should be for the relocation or repatriation of these people agreeing to the amnesty process, willing to give up the arms, and accepting the peace process. Those funds, for example, should be handed over to the United Nations, OAS, or the Contadora or the Support Groups, which are members of the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission, so they will use those funds for relocation or repatriation.

President Reagan has said that he supports the Esquipulas agreements, yet he has made a proposal that is against the Esquipulas agreements. President Reagan also referred to the matters concerning the weapons, military troops, foreign military advisers, etc—which he said are not included in the Esquipulas agreement. However, page 2 of the agreement clearly covers in point No 7: Negotiations on Matters Related to Security, Verification, Control, and Weapons Limitations. The governments of the five Central American countries, with the participation of the Contadora Group, fully exerting its role as mediator, will continue the negotiations on the points pending agreement on matters regarding the security, verification, and control. In the draft of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, we expressed our desire to withdraw all foreign military advisers from the Central American region, and the Central American governments expressed the desire to abstain from carrying out maneuvers with foreign military forces, to abstain from establishing foreign military bases in our respective territories, and to make the Central American region a zone of peace free from all foreign military presence. Therefore, these elements have been taken into account in Esquipulas II. It is not true that these elements have not been included in Esquipulas II , as President Reagan said.

That is why we are concerned about the way the President of the United States talks about the Esquipulas II accords, showing a lack of respect for them without having even read them. He has not stopped to read the document. It is not possible that the president of a world power would speak so lightly of the agreements. The position adopted by the U.S. President does not contribute to peace. In his case, that discredits him even more. However, we are concerned because he has stated his decision to continue on with his policy no matter what. We have been forced to think that he is excluding the use of U.S. troops. Logically Nicaragua rejects President Ronald Reagan's statements at the OAS.

The U.S. Government must not forget that the Nicaraguan people have never shouted [word indistinct] and there have been several military interventions in our country since the last century. In view of those interventions the Nicaraguan people have answered back by fighting, by resisting to defend peace.

The policies of force are useless. This must be made very clear, because when the U.S. Congress approved $100 million for the mercenaries, one of the results was the closing of *La Prensa* the next day. Two days later a bishop was expelled from Nicaragua. This bishop supported U.S. interventionist policies. The policies of force of the United States led to the establishment of the state of emergency in our fatherland. The policies of force have exacerbated the internal situation in our country. If it were not for the Esquipulas II Agreements, Nicaragua would not have taken the steps that it has currently taken. Thanks to Esquipulas II, *La Prensa* is being published in Nicaragua without any censorship. Radio Catolica has been opened. A national dialogue has been established; we have decreed a cease-fire; we have established a National Reconciliation Commission, among other actions.

We Nicaraguans can understand each other through peaceful means, but never through force [por las buenas, pero jamas por las malas]. In the same way that a dialogue has resumed between the government and the revolutionaries in El Salvador, we believe that the time has come for the dialogue between the U.S. Government and Nicaragua to be resumed, because there is no analogy [simetria] between El Salvador and Nicaragua. [sentence as heard] There are precedents [passage indistinct] the Nicaraguan Government had already held talks with the U.S. Government in Manzanillo before Esquipulas II. Those are the precedents pertaining to two different realities.

We would gain nothing by holding talks with the counterrevolutionary leadership and we will not hold talks with them. If the aim is to handle this problem seriously,

a dialogue must involve the U.S. and Nicaraguan Governments, because at the current pace—in view of the combativeness of our people and the amnesty policy—the mercenaries [words indistinct]. The problem is not the mercenaries, because they could disappear and the U.S. Government would still maintain its aggressive policy against Nicaragua. When they no longer have mercenaries, they will resort to their own troops. The problem is the behavior of the U.S. Government; its attitude toward the Nicaraguan revolution. This was clearly stated in President Reagan's platform before he tookover; there were no mercenaries then. At that time, President Reagan's platform was already aiming to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution and there were no mercenaries then.

Therefore, the problem is not a dialogue with mercenary leaders. There is a dialogue with mercenaries on the battlefield, with mercenaries who are being struck by our forces on the battlefield. They have the opportunity of taking advantage of amnesty. We are holding talks on the battlefield. We are allowing them to take advantage of amnesty.

However, a dialogue with the leadership of the mercenaries or contras makes no sense; it makes no sense because the promoter of this entire policy is the U.S. Government. As I said, the mercenaries could disappear, but the U.S. policy will continue using other methods. There might be a military blockade against Nicaragua; there might be surgical strikes; there might be a military invasion if the U.S. Government does not decide to change its policy against Nicaragua.

Therefore, the logical thing is to hold a dialogue again. A dialogue was previously held. There is a precedent for it in Nicaragua. There is a precedent of a dialogue with the U.S. Government. We received Secretary Shultz in Managua; I spoke with him in Managua. Later there were nine meetings in Manzanillo, Mexico. They were unexpectedly suspended by the United States. If we have already held a dialogue, why do we not sit down to hold a dialogue again? On this occasion, from this UN forum, I invite the U.S. President: 35 days after 5 November, the United States and Nicaragua should begin an unconditional bilateral dialogue in order to sign agreements that will give security to the two states and that will make possible the normalization of their bilateral relations. [applause]

Why 35 days after 5 November? Because this is the date on which the agreements will be implemented—there will be a meeting of the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission, which includes the United Nations, the OAS, the Contadora and Support Groups, and the Central American countries. It will meet to evaluate the implementation of the agreements. Therefore, we thought it would be appropriate to give the U.S. Government the opportunity to observe the implementation of the agreements. It should not interfere in the implementation of the agreements. It should observe and wait for the evaluation that the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission will undertake after 30 days. Five days after this evaluation, the United States and Nicaragua should begin to hold talks. They should resume the dialogue and begin to talk.

I hope that the U.S. President will not act as his delegation acted today. When President Reagan spoke, the Nicaraguan delegation heard him. We are not afraid of words. We are not afraid of political and ideological discussion. Last year, I myself sat and listened to President Reagan. I hope that in view of this proposal for a bilateral dialogue, President Reagan will not react the same way that his delegation reacted today in the United Nations.

President Reagan should not be in a hurry to say no to this proposal. He should reflect. He should ask himself why there are Americans like Benjamin Linder or Brian Wilson, who have shed their blood so there will be no more blood spilled in Nicaragua. President Reagan should ask himself why the U.S. Catholic Bishops Conference and the leaders of evangelical churches have told him in repeated messages that he should put a stop to his policy. The U.S. President should ask himself why (Frank Beaujois, a Catholic priest, has been imprisoned for several months in a high-security prison in Louisiana, and why another Catholic priest is going to jail in the next few days because they civically oppose the U.S. Government's policy of death against Nicaragua.

President Reagan, do not be in a hurry to say no. Before consulting the hotheads who present various military options such as a military invasion: Remember President Reagan, Rambo only exists in the movies. [applause] In Vietnam, the result was the death of thousands of Vietnamese and of more than 40,000 U.S. youths who were sent to die in Vietnam. Those young Americans would today be scientists, technicians, teachers, clergymen, athletes, farmers, or doctors. The peoples do not want Rambos. The peoples want men of peace. President Reagan, before replying to my proposal for bilateral dialogue, do not rush; think about it, and may God enlighten you so that you will take the path of peace and stop harming the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

Holds News Conference

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[News conference by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra with foreign journalists at the UN Economic and Social Council—live; questions in English translated simultaneously into Spanish]

[Text] [Ortega] I am here to answer your questions.

[Moderator] May I introduce to you Mr Robinson, president of the Association of UN Correspondents.

[Robinson] Mr President, on behalf of the Association of UN Correspondents, I would like to welcome you to this news conference, which is scheduled to last approximately 45 minutes. I would also like to ask my colleagues to push the microphone button when speaking to President Ortega. Mr President, in your address you proposed a meeting with President Reagan. In view of the stand President Reagan adopted yesterday in Washington, do you think such a meeting is possible, and are you prepared to make concessions that could facilitate that meeting?

[Ortega] I said a meeting between the United States and Nicaragua is logical. I did not mention the level of the meeting; it could be at a presidential level or other levels. The important thing is to begin a U.S.-Nicaraguan dialogue. It would help this dialogue if the U.S. realistically observed the [Esquipulas II] Agreement as of 5 November and learned about the assessment by the International Verification and Follow-up Commission 30 days after 5 November.

[Reporter] Mr President, what topics would you suggest for discussion during this dialogue you are proposing to President Reagan? You had said the dialogue would be without conditions.

[Ortega] We would discuss the U.S. concerns regarding its security and the Nicaraguan revolution. These are specific topics that concern the United States. Moreover, the United States knows about Nicaragua's concerns. Based on that agenda we can establish a mutual security framework.

[Reporter] Nigerian News Agency. Mr President, in your speech you said that your country has [words indistinct] the Reagan administration's policy of establishing a mercenary army. How do you view the (?idea) that that army compelled your country to adhere to the Guatemala agreement and to immediately [words indistinct] some aspects of that agreement?

[Ortega] That is totally false. The Guatemala agreement was signed because the mercenary army has been and is being defeated by the Nicaraguan people. If the Nicaraguan people were not defeating that mercenary army, and if President Reagan's pressure policies were effective, then the Guatemala agreement would not have been signed. Experience shows that when the United States has toughened its stance, Nicaragua has toughened its stance.

[Reporter] You and other Sandinist leaders are saying that Nicaragua is a democracy and that the only reason censorship and other controls exist in your country is because the guerrillas are attacking your people. They also say that if President Reagan gets his way there will be more funds for those guerrillas. Why, then, are you prepared to adopt these steps when the continuance of guerrilla attacks on Nicaragua is still a possibility?

[Ortega] We decided to reopen *La Prensa* and allow it to circulate without censorship. Our policy is the same for all other media [words indistinct] without any censorship in the country, based on the Esquipulas II agreement, which the Central American presidents signed. This stance is independent of President Reagan's policies. To be sure, as long as President Reagan maintains his policy of force, he will be jeopardizing the Esquipulas II Agreement and its progress.

[Reporter] I have a copy of the transcript of your statements on Radio Sandino. You said that amnesty in Nicaragua will be applied within the context of the Nicaraguan revolution. If each country has a different interpretation of amnesty, political pluralism, and mixed economy, how can you expect the plan to be successful without [words indistinct] on these issues?

[Ortega] The plan is based upon the acceptance of basic premises regarding political power. Regarding amnesty, the plan is also very clear. It refers to amnesty in keeping with each country's laws. The plan does not describe amnesty as total or partial. Each country is to provide amnesty in accordance with its own situation and as it sees fit. In Nicaragua's case, I feel amnesty should not include those crimes committed by Somozist guardsmen or by counterrevolutionaries who are serving sentences for their crimes. An exception could be made with those former Somozist guardsmen and counterrevolutionaries who have not committed appalling, horrible crimes like the others. Each Central American country will establish amnesty in keeping with its own situation. It is important that this step be taken to generate confidence so there will be peace in these countries, which is the leading task with which we are confronted.

[Moderator] *Los Angeles Times*.

[Reporter] *Los Angeles Times* Mr President, domestic organizations were recently mentioned during some of the negotiations. Would it be possible for your government to disband some of these organizations and survive?

[Moderator] [Passage indistinct]

[Ortega] Oh. The political and social organization of each country is not established in the agreement. The agreement does not state that labor unions, social organizations, and political organizations must be disbanded. On the contrary, there is total freedom in Nicaragua for those who want to organize in defense of the revolution or against the revolution. There are 12 opposition political parties participating in the national dialogue. These are political parties that range from the extreme right to the extreme left.

[Reporter] Mr President, today you mentioned a few details about Che Guevara's death. As a Latin American revolutionary leader, could you evaluate Guevara's contribution to the hemisphere's history?

[Ortega] I have great respect for Che, particularly because of his unselfishness, humanitarian attitude, generosity, and rejection of selfishness, which led him to devote himself to others. I believe these are the characteristics that epitomize Che. They are the same characteristics that distinguish men who, as religious leaders like Ghandi or Christ, are willing to give up everything to work for their people, regardless of the political [words indistinct] Che on one hand and Ghandi on the other hand.

[Moderator] Radio Caracol [words indistinct] raise your hand.

[Reporter] Mr President, the U.S. President said he will continue aiding the contras, but he also says he supports the Esquipulas II plan. What do you think of this contradiction?

[Ortega] He is not telling the truth. He is lying. If he were telling the truth regarding his support of the Esquipulas II agreements, it would not occur to him to ask for more funds for the mercenaries.

[Reporter] Mr President, under what conditions would you tell the Soviet and Cuban advisers to leave Nicaragua?

[Ortega] I fully agree with an immediate withdrawal from Central America of all foreign military forces and with the signing of agreements that will prevent the establishment of any type of foreign military presence in the region.

[Reporter] President Reagan has been calling for new elections in Nicaragua. What is your response to this?

[Ortega] That is absurd because it is an intervention in Nicaraguan affairs; it is a matter that has already been decided by the Nicaraguans during the elections. We have a calendar and a Constitution that must be respected. President Reagan's proposal therefore makes no sense.

[Reporter] Channel 47 of Hispanic Network Telemundo. Mr President, how will the separation of military power from political power established in the peace plan to promote democracy fit in which the revolution's concepts?

[Ortega] Well, the separation of political and military powers is a problem shared by most, if not all, Latin American countries. We must recall that Latin America has been notable for an abundance of military coups from Chile to Guatemala. This area has had continuous military coups. The Latin American military is of great importance and is in many cases the only force, because in the end the military determines what will be done in each country, even if the government has been democratically elected. In Nicaragua we have armed people defending themselves from a military aggression. The day this military aggression ceases the people will devote themselves to work, to production, and not to fighting, which is the current situation.

[Moderator] Mr Garcia Soler, please.

[Garcia Soler] How would an arms agreement between the United States and the USSR, which would cause an East-West thaw, favor the peace proposal you made this morning? Also, how can other countries not linked to Central America—for example, the USSR or European allies of the United States—act as intermediaries or approach their U.S. ally to talk about Nicaragua? Do you plan to tour, campaign in, or prepare a special mission to Europe?

[Ortega] I think the attitude the EEC countries have already taken is very important; it favors the Central American peace process. We still need more input in the region from the EEC countries. Any arms agreement between the United States and the USSR would undoubtedly be of great value for the survival of the human race. Such an agreement would have a global impact even if the agreement turns out to be small. Nevertheless, we must take into account that while the U.S. Government reaches global agreements, it believes it may also strike at the regions it is interested in striking.

In other words, the U.S. Government will seek—and that has typically been its policy—a way to take advantage of a global agreement to strike those regions it is interested in striking. In this case it is Nicaragua. In other words, even if there is an agreement between the United States and the USSR, it would not give Nicaragua any security. On the contrary, I would say that the agreement between the USSR and the United States tempts the United States: Once a global agreement and a big foreign policy success have been achieved, the United States will launch itself against Nicaragua.

[Reporter] What I just heard was Sandinist and revolutionary rhetoric. The question is, if you [words indistinct] with the United States, what was the purpose of such a speech?

[Ortega] The speech was not rhetoric. Simply, when one tells the truth, it bothers some people, especially those who have been conducting a policy, in this case, of aggression against Nicaragua. It is not rhetoric when I speak about 45,000 victims of the war caused by the U.S. Administration. It is not rhetoric when I speak about economic losses. It is not rhetoric to point out that President Reagan was disrespectful yesterday at the OAS. He was disrespectful to the UN and showed a total ignorance of the Esquipulas agreements. The Esquipulas agreements concern security and the military aspects, and they are also clear in pointing out that financial aid to armed groups must be stopped. Then, when President Reagan went to the OAS and said he was going to request $270 million to continue to finance the armed group, he

talked of doing something that goes against the Esquipulas agreements. That is not rhetoric; that is the truth. It is also true that Brian Willson was run over by a train and maimed because he was protesting U.S. policies against Nicaragua. It is also true that the contras assassinated another U.S. citizen, Benjamin Linder, in Nicaragua. These are concrete facts. Roy Bourgeois is in jail, and you can go see him there. He made use of the so-called U.S. democracy. What kind of a democracy is this that puts a Catholic priest in jail for actively protesting U.S. policy? That is not rhetoric. Nor is it rhetoric to mention that the U.S. Catholic Episcopal Conference has told President Reagan to stop his policies against Nicaragua. Protestant leaders have also told him. So then, my speech was not a rhetorical one. It has only been a presentation of the truth. The truth has hurt Vernon Walters.

[Reporter] Mr President, I would like to take you a little bit further than Central America. I am referring to the Middle East. What is your description of Israel's cooperation with funds and aid to the contras? What is your opinion about the Gulf situation? What is your real relation with and your support for the Palestinian cause and the PLO in particular?

[Ortega] We have been clear concerning our support for the Palestinian people and their just demands for their own territory. Regarding the Gulf situation, we are concerned about the presence of foreign military forces. This could lead to a confrontation of uncontrollable proportions.

Concerning Israel's financial (?aid) to the contras, I think this only confirms charges that Nicaragua had been making for quite some time that Israel was indeed helping the contras. The United States has been using various governments and making them commit themselves to supporting contras.

[Reporter] Mr President, I would like to ask what the Ecuadoran (?position) is. What is the status of the talks to renew diplomatic relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua, which remain broken?

[Ortega] We did not break diplomatic relations with Ecuador; it was Ecuador who broke relations with Nicaragua. We would be willing to welcome the Ecuadoran foreign minister here in Nicaragua in order to reopen relations.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] In my opinion, the Central American armies are willing to take steps, some of them large, some small. Ultimately, this willingness to take steps shows a willingness to comply with the agreements. It is important to mention that Honduras has already decided to establish a national reconciliation commission. That means that all of the Central American countries will have national reconciliation commissions, which was a point that had not yet been resolved in the case of Honduras while it had been resolved in the other Central American countries.

[Reporter] Mr President, you speak about the Sandinists, and you are very close to Sandino. (?What about Sandino's family?) I interviewed Sandino's only grandson and, basically, he charged you and not Somoza with Mr Chamorro's murder. Would you like to make any statement in this regard? He was imprisoned for 3 years in your country.

[Ortega] I do not know that grandson of Sandino's whom you have interviewed. What I do know is that when journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro was assassinated, I was fighting against Somoza's guards in the mountains of the northern zone of Nicaragua, in Nueva Segovia Department. It was there, where I was fighting, that I heard of [words indistinct] Chamorro's murder. As a consequence of Chamorro's murder, we launched an offensive against Somoza's guards. We fought them at their camp near our location, and my brother Camilo took part in a popular uprising one month after Chamorro's murder in Monimbo, Masaya, and my brother Camilo died there, murdered by the guards. That is the truth. It is quite clear that Somoza was the one who killed Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, and not the FSLN.

[Reporter] Tomas Borge said that there are 8,000 political prisoners in Nicaragua. You have said there will be no amnesty for former Somozist guards. How many Somozist guards are there in your jails? Are there thousands or hundreds?

[Ortega] As Interior Minister Comrade Tomas Borge has already said, in Nicaragua there are 8,000 prisoners in all, of which a little over 4,000 are common criminals, and the other 4,000 are there for crimes against the Nicaraguan people, for attacking cooperatives, for murdering children and women. Of these 4,000, a little over 2,000 are former Somozist guards who have been there in jail since the time of Somoza, after the triumph of the revolution. There were more, but many of them have been pardoned, others have been freed after (?serving their time in jail), and the other 2,000 are counterrevolutionaries who have committed crimes and who have been condemned by the courts.

[Reporter] I am from Guatemala. I would like to ask you about the talks on the Central American parliament. I understand that there has been some progress and that this would help [word indistinct], too.

[Ortega] We have worked hard to reach agreements to create the Central American parliament. There was a vice presidents meeting in Guatemala. They agreed elections for the Central American parliament could take place within 6 months after the Central American legislatures ratify the creation of the parliament.

This has to be discussed by each of the Central American legislatures. Once the Central American parliament itself ratifies its creation, then all the countries will have to prepare elections for the Central American parliament within 6 months.

[Reporter] How would you characterize relations between your country and other socialist countries?

[Answer] We have good relations with the Soviet Union. I have said we would like to have good relations with the United States as well. A nonaligned country like Nicaragua is obliged to seek relations with all the countries of the world. Relations with the Soviet Union are very positive, without conditions. The Soviet Union has stated its support for the Esquipulas agreements. I received a letter from General Secretary Gorbachev 1 month after the signing of the Guatemala agreements, on 7 September. In that letter he stated his support for the Guatemala agreements. He also invited me to the Soviet Union for the commemoration of the 70th October Revolution anniversary. I hope to be there for this anniversary and to have the opportunity to speak with General Secretary Gorbachev about the peace efforts we are making in Central America, because we believe both the Soviet Union and the United States should back these agreements. The Soviet Union has clearly stated its position in favor of the agreements, but the United States—well, we already know its view.

[Reporter] You closed *La Prensa*, and now it has reopened. Do you not believe that in addition to the workers you also could have affected other circles?

[Ortega] I do not understand your question.

[Reporter] In a democratic society, when someone is asked to stop functioning or operating a business for unjustified reasons, that person can be compensated for his losses. Do you not believe you should pay compensation to *La Prensa's* workers and their families and do the same with other businesses that have been closed?

[Ortega] No. The problem is that *La Prensa* was closed because it was backing a foreign power's policy of aggression. *La Prensa* can make any kind of criticism, internally. It is not obliged to defend the government. It could attack the government if it so chooses, but it is a crime to back the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. As long as the U.S. Congress did not approve the $100 million, we let *La Prensa* do as it pleased, even though we warned it on several occasions. When the U.S. Congress approved the 100 million, however, we closed *La Prensa*. It would have been fair for us to have impounded *La Prensa* then because it was at the service of a foreign aggression. There is no room for any compensation for *La Prensa* because in our country there are legal mechanisms to do what we did.

In other countries, in the United States—right here—if a daily were to do the same thing, that daily not only would be closed, it also would be impounded; it would disappear. In the Philippines—I have been listening to U.S. television newscasts—Mrs Aquino has found herself forced to close four radio stations that were defending Ferdinand Marcos, the dictator who [words indistinct] Aquino.

I believe it would be unjust to tell her that she must pay compensation to those who are defending Marcos through their media and that she must allow this Philippine media to defend Marcos. I think this would be going beyond what freedom of speech is.

[Reporter] You have said that if *La Prensa* again goes beyond undefined limits in the future you will again close *La Prensa*.

[Ortega] There are limits that are well established everywhere in the world. When a news media begins supporting and defending the policy of aggression of a foreign power against a country, that news media should no longer exist in that country. If *La Prensa* now begins to defend Reagan's policy of requesting $270 million to continue to attack Nicaragua, then that news medium should be transferred to the United States; it cannot exist in Nicaragua.

There is an agreement signed by the Central American presidents. In that agreement we clearly urge governments outside the region not to send any kind of financial aid to forces involved in armed activities.

[Reporter] How would you characterize the measures to comply with the peace agreement take by the region's governments, particularly the Honduran Government? Are you satisfied with these measures? Do you foresee any problems in compliance with this agreement?

[Ortega] I think all the Central American governments and presidents have the [words indistinct] will. I think there are very specific and complex situations. We understand the complexities the Honduran Government faces due to the U.S. military presence in Honduras. The contra camps are in Honduran territory. The U.S. Government, not the Honduran Government, set them up there. We trust that the Hondurans will be able to overcome these difficulties and that all the Central American governments will gradually comply with the Esquipulas agreements. We are already complying with these agreements.

[Reporter] The U.S. President yesterday spoke at the OAS, and the U.S. delegation left the room when you spoke today. Do you, therefore, have any reason to believe Nicaragua and the United States can reach an agreement as long as the Reagan administration is in office?

[Ortega] The U.S. Administration had the courage to talk secretly with Iran and did so for some time. It even supplied weapons to Iran after accusing it of being a terrorist, terrible government, like the Nicaraguan Government. I see no reason, therefore, why the United States will not talk with Nicaragua.

[Reporter] You said you generally agree with the Guatemala agreement, which specifically calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Central America. When would you be willing to end Cuban and Soviet support and under what conditions?

[Ortega] In the first place, it would be understood that there are no foreign troops in Nicaragua. We have, at the most, 300 foreign advisers who provide technical and military training. As our officers and soldiers learn these techniques, these advisers have been leaving the country. The truth is that the number of advisers is limited. We are willing to initially discuss regulating the foreign military presence and subsequently withdrawing all foreign military forces from Central America.

This is the Contadora spirit and proposal that we, in Esquipulas II, promised to discuss. This is a proposal concerning the problem of arms, security, and foreign advisers. This topic will be discussed based on the Esquipulas II Agreements.

[Moderator, in English] I am afraid this will be the last question.

[Reporter] Aside from speaking at the United Nations, what else do you plan to do in New York?

[Ortega] The main reason for my trip was to be there at the Unitd Nations. Of course, since I am here I am taking advantage of the opportunity to establish contact with the U.S. people who are concerned about the Central American situation and their government's policy against Nicaragua. In this regard, I will be at Columbia University tonight. I will also be involved in other brief activities tomorrow. I will also tour the Bronx area.

PCDeN on 2 Esquipulas Compliance Trends

PA071755 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish
1 Oct 87 p 5

[Unattributed article: "Two Tendencies for the Fulfillment of the Agreements"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCDeN] paper *Avance* has published an article in its last issue, of 23 September, stating that "1 and 1/2 months after the signing of the Guatemala agreements, one can observe two contradictory tendencies toward the fulfillment of the main commitments included in the agreements."

Avance adds: The most positive and basic example is the candid statements made by the FSLN and the Sandinist government, which have expressed their total willingness to completely fulfill the "Document of Procedures To Establish a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America." Several steps indicating that the government is officially moving in that direction have been made.

However, at the same time, there are actions that contradict the aforementioned statements and show the duality that exists among those who are forced to favor the fulfillment of the agreements before the public. The truth is that, intimately and in practice, they lead maneuvers to hinder the fulfillment of the agreements.

Avance states: A few days ago, Sandinist Commander Bayardo Arce encouraged students—please read carefully—"students" to go into the streets and attack those who use their right to freedom of assembly, encouraged by the Guatemala agreements.

Obviously, we are facing [words indistinct] to organize the infamous "divine mobs" to confront them with civic organizations, which carry out their political activities by using their rights.

Both the aforementioned statements and the maneuvers in the formation of the National Reconciliation Commission have been very much commented upon by labor, religious, peoples sectors, and even government sectors.

Avance points out that it is known that this kind of government statement has been echoed by other Sandinists who previously set up the so-called CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee] against political parties, thus promoting aversion, particularly toward the PCDeN.

The mobs serve as fanatic shock troops whose aim is to frighten workers and make them stop fighting for their rights.

Finally, *Avance* says: "The struggle for democratization is an irrepressible current; it is a rushing torrent comprised of thousands and thousands of streams, which are coming together convinced that this is the only way out of the profound, general Nicaraguan crisis. [no closing quotation mark as published]

Democratization is a wave that sweeps away everything that oppose it, including [words indistinct].

Panama

State Council Declaration on New Measures

PA081426 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish
8 Oct 87 p 31

["Declaration" issued by the General State Council in Panama City on 7 October]

[Text] Our nation has been submitted to one of its hardest tests by some Panamanians who place their personal ambitions before the authentic interests of the Panamanian people. Such Panamanians are supported

by U.S. reactionary sectors, which found in those people's evil actions the opportunity to lay siege to our government with the ignoble objectives of ignoring the commitments acquired by the United States and Panama and of placing us in the field of aggression against our Latin American brothers.

In the face of these outrages, we have the unshirkable duty to defend and preserve our institutions and to commit ourselves to Panama and only to Panama. We believe in and we will defend democracy as a system of government. We will maintain respect for human rights, but we maintain that Panamanians have the exclusive responsibility for guiding and consolidating democracy within our own reality and our particular character and culture. We therefore reject the interference by any nation, whichever it might be, in the decisions on our destiny as a free and sovereign country.

In the face of the attempted foreign interference and the repeated attacks by our adversaries, this General State Council, committed to the defense of the Republic's institutions, has decided to adopt the following measures:

I. PUBLIC ORDER MEASURES [subhead]

The executive branch will order the firm application of the existing legal provisions in the following areas:

1. Hindering of free movement on the country's streets, avenues, and highways.

2. Disruption of public order.

3. Actions which harm the maintenance of the sanitation and beautification of the country's cities and towns.

4. Acts of destruction of public and private property.

II. FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE AUSTERITY MEASURES [subhead]

A. Strict observance of the budget provisions so that, while maintaining decent conditions for government workers, allocations will not be increased to satisfy wage demands.

B. Suspension of any change in the existing personnel structures for the purpose of granting wage increases.

C. Strict fulfillment of the legal provisions on the granting of scholarships.

D. Establishment of a more effective policy of collection from the beneficiaries, borrowers, or loan guarantors by the IFARHU [Human Resources Education and Training Institute].

E. Strict fulfillment of what is established in Article 298 of the Constitution to the effect that government workers cannot receive two or more government salaries.

F. Establishment of administrative and legislative policies that will permit the relocation of government workers in order to provide the services required by the communities and to more adequately use the available human resources.

G. Urgent bills to coordinate and achieve better control of all the revenue and expenditures of the public sector.

H. Make the ministers and directors of decentralized institutions responsible for the measures to save and rationalize public expenditures as well as for a strategy to substantially improve the efficiency of state services.

I. Revise the structure of collection of consular fees so that the total amount will be remitted to the national treasury.

J. Utilization of the Defense Forces units in community projects to support the work being carried out by state institutions.

III. MEASURES OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE [subhead]

A. Appointment of a special commission on housing in which the state and private banking sectors are represented in order to reactivate financing for the low-cost housing programs.

B. Appointment of a special commission on economy with the participation of organized workers, agricultural producers, and private housing with the purpose of revising the cost of family food supplies.

IV. PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, FINANCIAL MEASURES, AND ECONOMIC REACTIVATION MEASURES [subhead]

A. Establishment of savings measures that will ensure the necessary resources in order to develop—along with foreign financing—the national government's investment program that will allow, among other things, the following works:

1. The San Miguelito Hospital.

2. Auxiliary market places.

3. New Marcos A. Gelabert Airport (Paitilla Airport).

4. Construction of new schools.

5. Improvements to the Arraijan Highway connecting with the Bridge of the Americas, and improvements to the bridge.

6. Rehabilitation of the transisthmian railroad.

7. Construction of the Edwin Fabrega Hydroelectric Dam.

8. Development of the Third Port Project (Balboa).

9. Program to rehabilitate and rebuild bridges and highways throughout the country.

10. Improvement of the Chilibre potable water processing plant installations.

B. Utilization of the opportunities to construct projects through export credit at the government-to-government level, such as:

1. The construction of a government city in order to house the public offices that are dispersed throughout rented buildings.

2. Construction of the northern corridor in Panama City.

3. Construction of various vehicle overpasses in Panama City.

C. Installation of a new alcohol distillery plant at the Alanje sugar mill that will guarantee that this important source of employment will remain open.

D. A draft law to create the entity that will coordinate and promote the overall development of the areas that have reverted to Panama.

E. A draft law that will authorize the sale of housing in specific areas within the areas that have reverted to Panama.

F. A draft bill that will establish a secondary mortgage market with the incentives necessary for attracting new sources of capital in a way that we will have sufficient resources for maintaining the pace of housing construction activities.

G. Immediate initiation of the actions to develop the port center.

H. Establishment of a plant to process African palm oil in Baru district.

I. Initiate efforts to obtain new markets for export products with the purpose of promoting agricultural and industrial development.

V. FINANCIAL MEASURES [subhead]

A. To explore all possibilities of international financing with other state and institutional sources and investigate the feasibility of creative nontraditional means of credit.

B. To revitalize the banking law with all positive measures that are advisable and necessary in order to strengthen the financial and banking center and make it more competitive and diversified.

[No letter "C" as published] To propose together with the National Banking Association some measures and actions such as:

1. Insurance on all banking deposits.

2. Financial leases.

3. Investment banks.

VI. FOREIGN POLICE MEASURES [subhead]

A. Obtain the support of all friendly governments in view of clear U.S. interventionist measures.

B. Revitalize our foreign policy to adjust it to our nationalist, anticolonialist, anti-interventionist, and nonaligned position.

C. Secure from the head of the corresponding mission assurances of an appropriate behavior in strict compliance with Vienna Convention mandates regarding those diplomatic officials accredited before the national government who have been involved in actions that constitute clear intervention in the internal affairs of our country in violation of international law.

D. Draft a new foreign policy strategy.

E. Instruct our ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and consuls on our new foreign policy strategy.

F. Define bilateral relations between Panama and the United States in aspects such as the following:

1. Demand compliance with the letter and spirit of all points contained in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

2. International denunciation and action leading to the repeal of Law 96-70.

3. Promote the adherence of world countries to the TREATY PERTAINING TO THE PERMANENT NEUTRALITY OF THE CANAL AND OPERATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

VII. MEASURES ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH [subhead]

Legislation guaranteeing responsible use of freedom of speech in the media that will prevent abuses and protect the honor of people through a review of existing legislation pertaining to the crimes of slander and libel by contemplating the establishment of fines in lieu of prison sentences and more flexible procedures in applying sanctions.

VIII. POLITICAL MEASURES [subhead]

A. Amend electoral legislation with the participation of political parties.

B. Reactivate the dynamic relationship between the executive branch and corregimiento representatives through provincial councils and more frequent visits by the president of the Republic, state ministers, and directors and general managers of autonomous and semiautonomous institutions to the other provinces to make contributions to the solution of community problems.

Eric Arturo Delvalle, President of the Republic

Speech by President Delvalle Criticized
PA081530 Panama City Radio America in Spanish 1301 GMT 8 Oct 87

["Viewpoint" station editorial]

[Text] With anxiety and expectation the citizens listened to President Eric Arturo Delvalle's speech last night. After his speech, and despite the call for harmony, large groups of people erected barricades on 50th Street and on Via Espana. The president expressed his concern about the beating the economy is taking, the possible increase in unemployment, and the weakening of the banking center.

Estimated government revenues are in danger because tax collection is experiencing the effects of the 120 days of strikes and demonstrations.

Despite all the events, the announced demonstrations, and facts revealed by some sectors, several in the media—with obvious interests—were saying that nothing was occuring here. Those media said commerce is normal and the Colon Free Zone is increasing its exports. In sum, they were seeing everything through rose-colored glasses.

This was being done to weaken a movement that was born out of, or that became stronger with, the statements by Roberto Diaz Herrera. Delvalle said, quote, despite normal political differences, there was optimism in the country until actions planned and carried out by antigovernment sectors protected by the so-called Civic Crusade and encouraged by agents of U.S. radicalism, in open collusion with discredited figures of our political life, began to take place, end quote.

Mr President, do you really believe that Panama's problem can be reduced to the alleged U.S. intervention? Do you believe that it is because of maneuvers by old politicians? Remember that since the 1968 coup d'etat there had been no political opposition parties until the Indian summer began in 1977. Who are the most worn out political figures, those of the government or those of the opposition? Your statement, Mr President, must be deeply analyzed, and we certainly do not know whether they reflect the desire or the feelings of the Cabinet Council.

We shared your views when you spoke about anarchy. However, Mr President, you should remember that in your previous speech you followed the example from part of the public sector and its media. The question is: Is the government setting an example through its media?

In another part of his speech, Eric Arturo Delvalle stated, quote, the truth is that Panama will not find its destiny, resolve its problems, return to a climate of peace, or go back to the path of development and progress as long as there are plans that must conform to the whims of a specific sector and the vested interests of another nation, end quote. Certainly it is not possible to estimate the number of people who, with their white flags and handkerchiefs, the honking of horns, and banging of pots and pans have been demanding the executive branch make serious reforms, apply fair justice for all, and end the practice of applying one law to oneself and a different one for everyone else, with the laws punishing those who deserve it. Besides the anarchy and the absence of authority experienced in the past few months, we also lack a well balanced justice. Delvalle said, quote, if we do not act in time to counteract the negative effects on the country, we will all be sorry in the near future, end quote.

Mr President, people are already sorry. The problem the Panamanian community is enduring is like a cancer that has progressed rapidly. It is not known if there is still time to cure it or what kind of strong measures should be adopted. It seems that the president suggested the use of force to end the demonstrations and the distribution of leaflets, pamphlets, etc., etc. Should this occur, the consequences could be worse than those expected by the president of the Republic.

In another part of his speech, Delvalle said, quote, from the very first moments of the current crisis my government has issued countless calls for a dialogue for national reconciliation, in which everyone would participate in order to seek just and reasonable solutions. Such a dialogue would put an end to the conflict that threatens the country's tranquillity and prosperity, would be without resentment, and would not be held at the expense of each group's right to express its own opinion, end quote.

Mr President, you have spoken about your government. Do you feel supported? Do you feel that you have full authority to impose sanctions, to punish, and to even dismiss whomever does not line up behind you? Do you feel you are the supreme chief of the Armed Forces, as the Constitution establishes?

Regarding the dialogue that you mentioned, we at Radio America want to be honest. It is true that the president issued a call for a dialogue. However, his statement fell

upon deaf ears, perhaps because someone like Romulo Escobar Bethancourt said that the head of Manuel Antonio Noriega is not negotable.

Friends, when one begins a negotiation one must do so with all sectors, and during the negotiation one will see who gains the most.

President Delvalle insists on saying that the country's enemies, those who want hatred instead of peace, have refused to heed his calls and therefore want the fatherland to die.

The most surprising part of the speech is the following statement, quote: We will not allow any more attacks on the essential bases of the Republic and we will not allow any more violations of the legal norms of peaceful social coexistence. Under no circumstances we will tolerate any actions tending to impair the authority of the democratic government I represent on behalf of the nation. We will not allow abuses against third parties who do not share the ideas of those who promote anarchy. We will punish all subversive actions, regardless of the pretext presented for their realization, unquote.

The truth is that we do not know whether with this position Eric Arturo Delvalle is stating that demonstrations will be banned. We want to warn President Delvalle that if the problem is attacked in that way, that solution should apply equally to everybody. We cannot support subversion or terrorism; in other words, we do not agree with those who use weapons to destroy public or private property or kill Panamanian citizens, because those who destroy traffic lights, state vehicles, and the Mansion Dante store and who attacked the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party and the U.S. Embassy building, to mention only a few case, are criminals. The attack on the U.S. Embassy cost the Panamanian treasury over $100,000. If there is subversion within the government sector, it should be punished as severely as other sectors are. We do not want to hear cases of: Yes, you can do it, but that other one cannot.

It was pleasing to hear the president talk about a bill to amend the current press law. Delvalle said that he will send the bill to the National Assembly with extreme urgency today. However, there is one detail: According to our reports, none of the university communication experts have been consulted. Journalism requires a scientific code that groups all the existing laws on radio, television, and written press communication and one that guarantees full freedom of responsible press and speech.

We hope that you, Mr President, will continue in office until 1989 to deliver your post to the person that wins the next presidential elections. We want to be sincere, Mr Delvalle. A large sector of the Panamanian community expected a speech announcing the reopening of the closed media, an order to the attorney general telling him to revoke the arrest orders on six Panamanian businessmen, and a pardon for Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera and his followers. After those well-intentioned actions, the president would call for a great national dialogue, which we are sure would be accepted by the members of the Civic Crusade or the opposition. In addition, the whole nation expected to hear the famous proposal you announced upon your return from the United States. We do not know whether Eric Arturo Delvalle disappointed Panamanians or not.

The Panamanian people anxiously expected an encouraging speech filled with reconciliation and hope. Dear listener, it is your turn to reach your own conclusions. See you soon.

FENASEP Rejects Civil Servant Dismissals

PA081300 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Oct 87 pp a-1, a-10

[Article by Hermes Sucre Serrano]

[Text] Belarmino Sanchez, secretary general of the National Federation of Associations and Organizations of Public Employees (FENASEP), has stated that that organization will not permit dismissal of government workers because of a drop in state revenues or any other reason.

Sanchez said that FENASEP has analyzed several unofficial reports that indicate the government could feel forced to carry out a reduction in force if the country's current revenues continue to drop as a result of the present situation.

Sanchez, who is the acting secretary general while FENASEP Secretary General Hector Aleman is on a mission abroad, told *La Estrella de Panama* that the solution does not lie in dismissing honest employees who are fulfilling their duties but on dismissing those who collect their salaries without going to work.

He added that FENASEP has drafted a list of people who apper on the payroll but who do not go to work. This list applies to all government institutions. The leader cautioned: "If necessary, this list will be published."

After a cabinet meeting held on Thursday, Comptroller General Francisco Rodriguez stated that the government could reduce the payroll if its revenues continue to drop.

Crusade Announces New Disobedience Measures

PA081313 Panama City Radio America in Spanish 1237 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Report by David Serrano Morales]

[Text] The National Civic Crusade hosted a news conference yesterday to announce new measures of civil disobedience. Tomas Herrera, a lawyer who is a member of the Civic Crusade, pointed out:

[Begin Herrera recording] It is going to be a show of force and of protest. It will also serve to show our determination to start the beginning of the end. It will be a long event. We know that it will begin on 22 October. It will end on the day the Panamanian people want to end it. For our part, we are determined that this will be a historic event in national life, and we are preparing for that. That national mobilization will include many things at the same time, but first of all it is the concept that we have mentioned before. It will show our determination to start the beginning of the end.

On that day, important announcements will be made. These announcements will mean an increase in civil disobedience, new measures of civil disobedience. The country has been uprooted. The institutions are not working, are inefficient, and are being managed poorly, all due to erroneous government work. In view of these circumstances, we have decided to increase civil disobedience. These various measures of civil disobedience range from the inspection of vehicles, obtaining license plates, and renewing drivers licenses to disavow authority. [end recording]

You have just heard the statements made by Tomas Herrera yesterday during a news conference to announce the new measures of civil disobedience of the National Civic Crusade. They also announced a march to be held on 22 October.

U.S. Soldiers Arrested at Demonstration

PA081303 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Oct 87 pp 1, 20

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Excerpts] Nine U.S. soldiers, Gabriel Lewis Galindo's son, and six other people—including a member of the Panama Canal Commission—were arrested yesterday at Via Espana when they were carrying out vandalism actions.

The incidents resulted after President Eric A. Delvalle revealed the measures for our country's democratic development.

Critica could ascertain that the nine U.S. soldiers—five with U.S. Air Force identification cards, three sailors, and one on special services at Howard Air Force base—participated with the groups of crusaders from approximately 1930 to 1945 in burning cars and tires and other acts of vandalism near "La Pagoda Restaurant," which is located at the intersection of Via Espana and Iva Porras. [passage omitted]

Two of the seditious men are lieutenants, four are sergeants, and one is a sailor.

Jose Guillermo Lewis Galindo, son of Gabriel Lewis Galindo—who is a traitor and has escaped from the Panamanian justice—was also arrested when he was haranguing people and urging them to carry out violent actions, close down Via Espana, and burn cars. Lewis Navarro, who declared at the night court that he is an industrialist, was sentenced by the night court judge to 90 incommutable days in jail.

The other seditious men, who were arrested while they were disrupting public peace and urging others to participate in a rebellion, are: Gilberto Jimenez Arias, Rodrigo Ernesto Guillen B., Williams Min Wong, Gilberto de la Guardia Gonzalez, and Maximo Castillo Guerra, a U.S.-Mexican member of the Panama Canal Commission. The night court judge also sentenced them.

U.S. Envoy, General Blamed

PA090312 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Oct 87 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Intervention and Responsibilities"]

[Text] The arrest of a group of U.S. Armed Forces members while participating openly in planned subversive activities on Panamanian national territory is full and unquestionable proof of the U.S. military's participation in interventionist activities. Every principle of international law has been violated and stepped on by those individuals who, in cahoots with small groups of Panamanians with minds infused with colonial ideals, have not only invaded Panamanian territory, but have also participated in activities that have all the trappings of terrorism directed against the stability of the Panamanian nation's institutions, peace, and security.

In January 1964, the U.S. Armed Forces stationed on Panamanian land known then as the "Canal Zone" invaded and desecrated our national territory, taking advantage of their arrogant imperialist power. At that time, over 20 Panamanians gave their lives and hundreds of others shed their blood to defend the fatherland's sovereign dignity. From their places of rest in the fatherland's soil, those January martyrs are now convulsed with pain because those who took their lives are now attempting to defile their memory and to harm the Panamanian nation's independent rights.

For this reason, not only the national authorities but all dignified Panamanians—aware of their civic and patriotic responsibilities—point their finger in wrath to those who can be held responsible for inducing, planning, or implementing this new outrage inflicted by the foreign imperialist power against the Panamanian nation.

In the first place, Mr Davis, as U.S. ambassador, must explain the active participation of Armed Forces members of the country he represents in events that in all democratic nations are clearly classified as partisan political subversion. On more than one occasion Mr Davis has attempted to hide his interventionist task through unconvincing excuses. Now the facts have not only confirmed this intervention, which violates the

norms of international law, but are additional proof that plans and programs have been systematically drawn up and implemented to achieve specific objectives.

But in this case one would have to add the direct responsibility that falls on General Fred Woerner, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Panama, to fulfill tasks that are expressly stipulated in the treaties and agreements between his country and ours. Gen Woerner's Armed Forces are expressly forbidden from intervening in Panamanian domestic affairs, especially political affairs.

The soldiers of the Armed Forces commanded by Gen Woerner not only made a mockery of the bilateral commitments that justify their presence in the areas specifically designated in the canal area, but they participated in premeditated violent activities and warlike actions to subvert order, disrupt the city's security, and endanger the safety and stability of our people and our institutions.

For this reason, Ambassador Davis and Gen Woerner have serious responsibilities, not only to Panama but also to the nation they represent. Just as so many U.S. citizens have lost their lives while intervening in the domestic affairs of other nations, the U.S. soldiers arrested in Panama could have been in the same position were it not for our Defense Forces' intervention, which probably saved them from our people's just patriotic wrath.

Argentina

Mitterrand Addresses Chamber of Deputies

PY081712 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1948 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Speech by French President Francois Mitterrand at the Chamber of Deputies in Buenos Aires on 7 Oct; in French with passage-by-passage translation into Spanish—live]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Legislative Assembly, Messrs presidents, ladies and gentlemen: For a former legislator, which I am, it is always a moving experience to find myself in a house like this, which is familiar to me, and to address the authentic protagonists of democratic debate, that is, the representatives of the people in their diversity. [passage omitted]

We have many things to tell one another, but we cannot say everything, because we do not have sufficient time. We can only explore a few fundamental ideas that are on our mind. Before anything else, I would like to mention the great joy we felt in France when a French delegation came here in 1983 for the inaugural session of the Argentine Congress, which thus opened a new stage of this country's history. [applause]

When institutional mechanisms are brutally interrupted, when silence is imposed on the house where the laws should be debated and voted on, a darkness, which lends itself to unsavory activity, descends on the entire country. Without parliamentary life, the rights and security of the people cannot be guaranteed. [applause] [passage omitted]

True to its soul, France has always been a land of exiles, and it has opened its doors to thousands of Argentines, who have sought asylum in our country and experienced the pain of long exile. [applause] We could not promise to alleviate their pain, but I can assure you that we felt honored that they chose our country in which to live and wait. But I should also mention that Argentina has several times welcomed French people who chose to come here. [passage omitted]

Having made these recollections, I want to emphasize the values we share, which can be epitomized in our devotion to freedom. The struggle for human rights must be waged daily. This was the price the Argentine nation has paid. With respect and recognition, I note the courage that each and every Argentine has demonstrated in defense of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which enshrines your principles and ours. I insist on this point because the Bicentennial of the French Revolution will be celebrated in 2 years, and because the echo of this revolution was strongly heard in May 1810, at the dawn of your independence. Ladies and gentlemen, we cannot cry over dead democracies, but we want to be on the side of reborn democracies with fraternity and vigilance. [applause]

I would now like to refer briefly to some fundamental problems that elicit both your concern and ours, problems that occupy the international stage. I have said at all international forums and in France that I am entirely convinced that there are two great, fundamental problems in the world today: one is disarmament and the other is development. This may seem to you an extremely simple assessment, since there are many other important issues. But we have to focus attention on the essentials, which are, I repeat, disarmament on the one hand and development on the other. These are essentials because disarmament and development will create the conditions for peace among men during the rest of this century and in the coming century.

As for the disarmament issue, I want to remind you that my country has known the horror of two world wars in the first half of this century, the consequences of which are still fresh in its memory. Since the end of the last world war, there has been balance between the two blocs. Unfortunately, there are two blocs—an Eastern bloc and a Western one—and I believe that the balance between then has been ensuring peace in the world. But to complete this reference to balance of power, I must say it represents a balance at the lowest level possible. For some 42 years, the superpowers have been building up their arsenals while they kept talking about disarmament. Five countries, France among them, currently possess nuclear weapons. However, the number and the might of these nuclear weapons must be known. I can definitely say that the United States now possesses 13,000 nuclear missiles, many of which can be hurled across the Atlantic. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is armed with 11,000 or 12,000 missiles, a large number of which can also fly over the Atlantic. They are strategic weapons because they can hit the territory of the other power.

The two major powers, instead of continuing month after month to invent, improve, and multiply their nuclear weapons—if I may be allowed to say so—are for the first time, making an effort to reduce the number of weapons.

This effort is related to the reduction of medium-range missiles, that is, simply speaking, missiles that cannot cross the Atlantic. As a Frenchman, I cannot forget the Soviet missiles that cannot cross the Atlantic, but can hit France. Of course, I do not believe the Soviet Union currently entertains belligerent intentions. Instead, I really believe the present effort is truly directed at disarmament. However, when we speak of these issues, it is better to speak clearly. So, I am happy to see that a preliminary agreement has been reached between the United States and the Soviet Union promising to eliminate these medium-range missiles. So at least this type of weapon will have disappeared even though many other weapons will remain. We realize that we are now following the right path. The agreements however must be broader so that they include the elimination of chemical weapons and a reduction of conventional weapons as well.

Ladies and gentlemen, at the same time, it is necessary to conduct a review of issues so that so-called regional or local tensions can be reduced, because the very nature of these tensions tends to widen them beyond regional or local limits. In fact, protracted regional or local conflicts inevitably elicit the intervention of the blocs, bringing about their internationalization.

Of course, I will not list all the regional or local conflicts, because their number is large. We could speak about Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Iran-Iraq, Lebanon, Israel and the Arab countries. But let us refer to regional conflicts on this continent, that is, the Central American and Malvinas problems. Referring to Central America, specifically the conflicts in Nicaragua and El Salvador, France has a very clear position: It rejects any type of foreign intervention, because it only increases danger and violates the peoples' right of self-determination. [applause] This I have repeated everywhere, even in the U.S. Congress when talking to friends because, since we are friendly countries, I had the duty to state my country's policy openly. In other words, France supports the proposals and actions of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group, in which Argentina participates prominently. My country also approves of the Costa Rican president's plan, which was also approved by those countries. France considers that any intervention will only add more difficulties and will therefore be detrimental to the interests of the peoples of the Central America.

I will now refor to the problem of the Malvinas, and please excuse me for using the French name, but I cannot forget that L.A. de Bougainville was there—but no one should consider this recollection a new claim over the Malvinas. [applause] We are friends and allies of the United Kingdom, but we are also friends of Argentina. We think a solution to this conflict will be found only by adhering firmly to previous initiatives. We think dialogue is the only way to reach a good solution. France, therefore, has absolutely nothing to say about this issue. Only the institutions qualified to make a decision can say something. But I can tell you that France will reaffirm its vote of last year, that is, that it will vote for the Argentine resolution, should it be one to lead to dialogue and negotiations. [applause]

I said before that the two fundamental issues are disarmament and development. Obviously, what I said about disarmament is not sufficient, because I have to be brief in my speech. Let's now address the issue of development. I believe this problem that affects millions of human beings is particularly acute in the heavily populated continents. The gap between the countries of the North and the countries of the South, that is, the gap separating the advanced industrial countries from the developing countries, is widening by the day. And I believe that if this widening gap is not reduced it will become a threat to world peace, an even greater threat than that posed by the armaments of the two military blocs. Of course, these armaments are a threat, but not that great a threat because their might is such that they cannot be actually employed. The lack of developoment must be considered a greater threat, because without development some countries will see their prospects for the future vanish. [passage omitted]

To save time, I will now specifically address the foreign debt problem, which is essential and fundamental. France is a creditor country, and were all the credits it has extended to the world reimbursed, our foreign trade would be in a better situation. But we are also affected by the world economic crisis, and therefore the foreign debt problem is also a serious problem for us. France, as a large industrial country, has made a great contribution to multilateral and bilateral assistance programs, in accordance with recommendations from the United Nations that contributions should amount to 0.7 percent of the industrial countries' GDP. Our country's contribution has been increased year by year, and currently stands at 0.54 percent. We still have to make a greater effort, but there is no other country that surpasses us in this regard. The United States' contribution stands at about 2.2-2.8 percent [figures as heard] of its GDP, just like Japan—despite their greater possibilities. [passage omitted]

We hope the World Bank, the IMF, and all the specialized organizations in charge of assisting developing countries will provide new resources. I want to solemnly announce from this forum that France will make the appropriate contribution to solve the debt problem. [applause] But it must not be forgotten that France cannot do alone what other countries must do. So if others are indifferent and fail to do what they must, France will make its voice heard, but it cannot solve with its own resources what others do not help solve. I do not want, however, to encourage debtor countries not to discharge obligations that are written into legal contracts between creditors and debtors. It is only fair for debtors to meet their obligations, as it is for creditors to expect reimbursements of the credits they granted. [passage omitted]

With the French prime minister and economy minister, I put forth at the Venice Summit of 1987 a plan to provide facilities for repayment of the foreign debt, making possible new rescheduling for repayment and offering new credits. [passage omitted]

I will always remember your warm welcome, and I want to express my appreciation to President Raul Alfonsin, institutional authorities, and Congress for recognizing me as the interpreter of the centuries-old friendship between Argentina and France—a friendship that can always be enhanced.

Ladies and gentlemen, I want to share a message of peace, hope, and friendship between the peoples of Argentina and France, a message needed to meet the challenges of our times.

Air Force Chief Comments on U.S., Falklands

PY061856 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1438 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM)—Air Force Chief of Staff Major General Ernesto Crespo today stressed that relations among his service, the government, and the church are very good. He confirmed that no weapons have been sold to Iran. Regarding the so-called modernization of the Armed Forces and the privatization of Armed Forces components, he stated that his service is working very closely with the Defense Ministry.

He also explained that after the Malvinas conflict, not only did political relations become cooler; relations with our U.S. colleagues also cooled. But, he also stressed that the talks that Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena is having with his U.S. counterpart represent a rapprochement that will now permit the exchange of spare parts and the speeding up of all those details pertaining to national defense.

Asked why Argentina does not export weapons, Crespo stated that the problem is a political one, not only in Argentina, but also in every country in the world.

It is always certain ministries that intervene, such as the Foreign, Economy, and Defense Ministries, in the sale of that type of manufactured goods. No publicity is given to that type of sale and there is always a certain degree of secrecy, he added.

He also explained the trade links with Brazil. There is a real integration with that country in matters pertaining to aeronautics, an integration that began some time ago, and we have signed some protocols that include the exchange of pilots, research, development etc., which I think are very good.

In an interview with Radio America, Crespo referred to the process for the privatization of plants that are managed by the Armed Forces. The process does not mean total privatization, in other words, the total withdrawal of the Armed Forces, because the state has invested a lot of money in them.

Crespo stated that it is nearly impossible for there to be private sector organizations that could invest the millions required to purchase those plants.

He added that although these plants contribute heavily to national defense, it is also true that if they were handed over to the private sector, the plants could function perfectly and still contribute to the national defense.

The Air Force chief stated that when the figure of $1 billion or more is talked about, it is nearly impossible for the private sector to take over, but this does not mean the marketing, management, and administration cannot be passed over to the private sector, thus allowing private and risk capital be channeled into the plants for their development.

Asked about the patrolling of the Malvinas zone, Crespo explained that the Navy, Air Force, and the National Coast Guard are constantly patrolling Argentine waters in order to protect them for the economic sector. Exercises are carried out, not with an eye toward war, but for practice, and the Navy watches over the fishing vessels to prevent the depredation of Argentine waters.

Regarding relations among the government and the church and the Armed Forces, especially the Air Force, Crespo stated that they are very good. Answering a question, he said that at this time there is no unrest in the Air Force.

In conclusion, he stated that the Metropolitan Airport will increase its operations in the future because of the logical reordering of air navigation. Ezeiza International Airport is now receiving the larger planes, which does not mean that the Metropolitan Airport is going to be closed. It is going to function with greater security and improved services, he said.

Caridi Defends War Against Subversion

PY090156 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Oct 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Formosa—Army Chief-of-Staff General Jose Caridi yesterday remarked that the Army was defending "a structurally plural society" and "an essentially free people" when it confronted guerrilla movements during the seventies.

Caridi delivered a speech during the ceremony marking the 12th anniversary of an unsuccessful terrorist attack against the 29th Infantry Regiment in Formosa.

The Army chief-of-staff pointed out that the ceremony was part of an effort to "honour the objectives upheld by the Army."

He suggested that the Montonero guerilla group which attacked the military garrison "would have discovered that they could never win in their attempt to regiment a free society if they had taken time to meditate on our reality."

The terrorist attack took place on October 5, 1975, when a group of Montonero guerrillas tried to take over the abovementioned Regiment, the local El Pucu Airport, a local court and other public buildings in this city.

A military officer, a non-commissioned officer and 10 soldiers died in the confrontation.

Caridi pointed out that the Army "which knows the havoc caused by war, is convinced that peace is the only permanent objective."

He said peace does not imply the absence of conflicts "but rather the capacity to absorb these and make them manageable."

Caridi later delivered a clear warning to all Army officers when he pointed out that "any irregular situations" within his force would be restored to normal "immediately," in implicit reference to the recent military uprisings in La Tablada.

The ceremony was attended by outgoing Formosa, Chaco and Corrientes governors Floro Bogado, Florencio Tenev and Jose Antonio Romero Feris, while deputy Carlos Silva (Radical-Formosa) sent a message of endorsement.

The Army High Command meanwhile denied yesterday that Colonel Raul Gomez Sabaini had participated in a meeting between Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and former Commander of the United States Army Southern Zone, John Galvin, who now heads NATO forces in Europe.

The daily *Pagina 12* yesterday published an article suggesting that Caputo and Galvin had a heated argument in the presence of the military officer.

Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena yesterday arrived in Washington to hold talks with his United States counterpart, Caspar Weinberger. They are expected to deal with the possible reinstatement of Argentina in the annual "UNITAS" naval operations with Latin American military forces.

In other developments, Air Force Chief-of-Staff Brigadier Ernesto Crespo yesterday denied that Argentina sold Condor and Alacran missiles to Iran as published in an Italian newspaper.

Crespo nevertheless warned that the missiles are under development and had originally been researched for satellite programmes.

The Italian press report, which was picked up by international news agencies, stated that Argentina had sold 500 missiles to Iran.

Crespo pointed out that Argentina would be lucky to be able to sell the amount of missiles suggested in the article.

Meanwhile, Crespo yesterday greeted his Italian colleague, Air Force General Franco Pisano, who arrived in Ezeiza yesterday on an official visit organized by the Argentine Air Force.

III Corps Commander Denies Reported Unrest

PY082126 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] General Roberto Dominguez, commander of the III Corps, has assured that there are no disciplinary problems in the III Corps. He also denied press reports stating that political and business personalities allegedly held a meeting in Cordoba with General Luciano Benjamin Menendez, retired, who is currently being prosecuted.

Gen Dominguez thereby denied reports stating that Gen Menendez, who is under preventive custody at the III Corps, has held several meetings at the III Corps during which the attendants analyzed the national political situation.

Gen Dominguez also denied alleged disagreements between himself and Army Chief of Staff Jose Dante Caridi. He added: Since both of us are professional soldiers, the only valid thing is to comply with discipline, military seniority, and professional activitiy.

Dominguez praised Caridi's actions during the incidents involving the regiment in Tablada by saying that Caridi carried out a significant action by resolving the situation in an expeditious and forceful manner.

He added: I categorically reject anything that promotes hatred among Argentines, sectarian attitudes, revenge, or anything else that undermines the consolidation of institutions. I am not concerned about the origins of these rumors because I am not in favor of anything that divides Argentines. Gen Dominguez said this in reference to a statement made by Peronist Manuel Beltran during a mass organized by relatives and friends of those killed during the war on subversion.

New Foreign Ministry Official Appointed

PY081606 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2125 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (DYN)—It was officially reported today that Susana Ruiz Cerutti has been appointed international relations secretary, which is a rank equivalent to that of deputy foreign minister. Ruiz Cerutti is a career diplomat who was formerly director of the Foreign Ministry legal department.

Ruiz Cerutti has the rank of plenipotentiary ambassador. She assumed her duties as director of the Foreign Ministry legal department on 20 May 1987.

Ruiz Cerutti replaces Jorge Sabato, who was appointed education and justice minister in the last cabinet reshuffle, which took place after the 6 September election defeat.

Banks Disburse $750-Million Installment

PY081423 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM)—Juan Sommer, under secretary of economic policy [as received], told TELAM this afternoon that Argentina today received a total of $750 million from creditor banks.

This disbursement is the first installment of a $1.95-billion credit line that was negotiated at the beginning of 1987 to complete the Argentine financial program.

It is expected that the Economy Ministry will issue an official communique on this matter in the next few hours.

CNEA Workers To Strike for Higher Wages

PY080346 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0240 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM)—The Association of State Workers (ATE) has reported that CNEA [National Commission for Atomic Energy] workers have called a 48-hour strike beginning 7 October to demand higher wages and other benefits.

Through a communique signed by Manuel Sbarbati and Miguel Romero, ATE assistant secretary and press secretary, respectively, ATE reports that if the CNEA workers demands are not met, they will hold another strike from 13-15 October.

The communique states that the demands encompass the establishment of a 700-australes minimum wage retroactive to July 1987, and a 60-percent across-the-board salary increase for all categories which is to be adjusted monthly based on the cost of living index.

The communique also demands a serious study be carried out on the joint work that workers and authorities are conducting within the framework of the Congress for Objectives and Institutional Policies (COPPI) [Congreso de Objectivos y Political Institucional] which will propose a restructuring of the sector to make the necessary changes.

ATE also reports that social workers of the Public Health and Social Works Ministry and of the Labor Ministry (IOS) [expansion unknown] have launched a struggle calling for 1-hour-stoppages per shift because the INOS [Social Benefit Funds Institute] has not resolved the social workers' present economic problems.

In conclusion,the communique reports that the Labor Coordinating Board, comprised of ATE, UPCN [National Civil Service Personnel Union] and the Professionals and Technicians Association, has called an assembly for 8 October at 1330, at 869 Viamonte Street, in Buenos Aires, to study the strike situation.

Bolivia

New Mines, Hydrocarbons Minister Named

PY082106 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Fernando Illanes has been appointed mines and hydrocarbons minister. President Victor Paz appointed Illanes to this post through a decree that completes his cabinet and solves the (?cabinet) crisis (?unleashed by the resignation) of former Minister Carlos Morales Landivar. This was reported by Information Minister Herman Antelo, who read the presidential decree. [passage omitted]

Afterward, Antelo said that President Paz Estenssoro will not have to consider who will be named Bolivian ambassador to the United States. He added that no further Cabinet changes will be made. [passage indistinct]

Fired Mineworkers, Police Clash in La Paz

PY080034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1619 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] La Paz, 7 Oct (EFE)—Mineworkers leader Marcelino Pardo has reported to the Bolivian Congress that three people were injured today in La Paz in a clash between policemen and mineworkers who were fired from state-owned enterprises.

The "transferred" (fired) mineworkers, who were marching today on Mariscal Santa Cruz Avenue in downtown La Paz, were dispersed by police with tear gas and billy clubs, Pardo said.

Pardo added that the march, in which women and children participated, was peaceful but that the police "acted violently."

Pardo said today's march is part of a mobilization drive of fired mineworkers, in an attempt to make the government solve the unemployement problem.

Pardo pointed out that a total of 27,000 mineworkers were fired and are wandering the streets now, lacking social assistance and a job.

Pardo added that many of these mineworkers were retired by the government 2 years ago with the promise that the government would "transfer" them to other jobs, a promise that has not yet been fulfilled.

The "transferred" mineworkers leader said that the "surprise" [relampago] marches will continue until the government pays attention to them.

A procession to honor the Virgin Mary, which included girls from religious schools, was dispersed by the tear gas cannisters fired by police in downtown La Paz.

The Catholic Church has expressed its concern over the fired mineworkers problem and warned that social conflicts, which could destabilize democracy, could escalate.

Bedregal on Possible Summit With Brazil

PY071311 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Excerpts] The presidents of Bolivia and Brazil will meet in the first few months of 1988 to discuss the sale of Bolivian natural gas. This was announced by Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez after holding a meeting with the president of the Republic to inform him of the results of his mission to the United Nations.

[Begin Bedregal recording] [Passage omitted] The gas sale to Brazil guarantees us a market, and places us in a more solid position in this negotiation process, which will conclude with the meeting of Presidents Paz Estenssoro and Sarney, probably in the first months of next year. Our diplomatic activities are centered on finding new markets for our gas production. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Minister Bedregal also said he held a meeting at the United Nations with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss the issue of the struggle against drug trafficking. He said he received a positive response from the U.S. official.

Regarding local politics, the foreign minister categorically denied rumors of a possible cabinet reshuffle, and stressed that the important thing to consider about government officials is their ability to run the country, not their political standing.

Ceremonies in Vallegrande Honor Che

PY061824 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Report from Vallegrande]

[Text] Amid a great controversy, Vallegrande is about to welcome about 400 people from several Latin American countries and the interior of Bolivia. These people will go to the town of Las Higueras, where they will attend a special ceremony in honor of Che Guevara on the 20th anniversary of his death.

Deputy (Robert Cortez) has told Radio Panamericana that 50 representatives from Latin American countries are scheduled to arrive here, while the rest are coming from the interior of Bolivia.

A cultural event is scheduled to be held tomorrow at 2000 in Vallegrande. The guests are scheduled to go by car to Pucara on 8 October. From here, they will march on foot for about 2 or 3 hours until they reach the site where Nancahuazu and Higueras passed into history in 1967.

Procession in Las Higueras

PY081831 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1654 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Las Higueras, 8 Oct (EFE)—Delegations of students, intellectuals, and political parties from several Latin American countries today reasserted their "firm decision" to fight for the emancipation of their countries, for freedom and plenty for everyone, as well as to follow the example of Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

Today is the 20th anniversary of the death of the mythical "Che," who died in the Bolivian town of Las Higueras, Vallegrande Province, 700 km east of La Paz, when the Army overpowered his guerrillas in the Nancahuazu region.

The procession in honor of "Che" Guevara was made up of people from Cuba, Argentina, Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Central American countries, and other regions of the world. They all signed a declaration today expressing their admiration for the heroic life of "Che" and support for his ideas. [passage omitted]

Brazil

13 Percent Fuel Price Increase Authorized

PY081353 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] The CNP [National Council for Petroleum] last night authorized an average 13 percent increase for oil by-products and fuel alcohol. This means that from now on, one liter of gasoline will cost 31.30 cruzados; fuel alcohol will cost 20.40 cruzados; diesel oil will cost 13 cruzados; and bottled gas will cost 153 cruzados.

These increases are in force as of today.

Paraguay Accused of Sending Weapons To RSA

PY090023 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Oct 87 p 8

[Text] Curitiba—The port of Paranagua, where Paraguay operates a duty-free facility for its products abroad, was used by the Paraguayan Government to send 98.5 tons of linear artillery weapons [armamento linear de artilharia] and warheads to South Africa, along with FRG-made missile launcher equipment for missiles of up to 203 mm. This information was confirmed yesterday before the Parana Congressional Investigating Committee [CPI], which is looking into irregularities—such as smuggling—committed in the port of Paranagua by former Federal Revenue Service Inspector Darci Saavedra.

The weapons, which arrived at Paranagua in May 1978, were shipped to Sudamericana Exportacion e Importacion, a Paraguayan company, and were unloaded at the Paraguayan duty-free area. From there, the weapons were sent to South Africa, after being cleared by Darci Saavedra, who was later dismissed.

In his statement to the CPI, Saavedra said that when the shipment arrived at Paranagua, he immediately advised Haile Jose Kaufmann, the then superintendent of the 9th fiscal region of the Federal Revenue Service, who was headquartered in Curitiba. According to Saavedra, the news was passed on to the federal revenue office in Brasilia, which sent a telex recommending that the matter be dealt with very cautiously.

The shipment of weapons by the Paraguayan Government was unloaded at the Paraguayan duty-free zone as if it were metal melting equipment.

According to Saavedra, Massad Deud Neto, the then chief of the fiscal department of the Parana Federal Revenue Service, warned him that the shipment should by no means be shipped. But Saavedra ignored the orders and cleared the shipment, which came from Bremen aboard the *Itapaje*, a ship owned by Lloyd Brasileira. The shipment was exported to Durban, South Africa, on 15 June 1978. According to what Saavedra told the CPI, the decision to clear the shipment gave rise to an administrative disciplinary process within the Federal Revenue Service, followed by his dismissal.

Justus Almada, the Paraguayan consul in Paranagua, who is the chief of the duty-free facility and who has been charged with heading all the irregularities at the port of Paranagua—such as soybean and coffee smuggling—and circulation of counterfeit U.S. dollars in Brazil, could not be found yesterday. An official of the facility said he is on leave.

According to CPI president, Deputy Paulino de Lasari, Almada may have gone on vacation to the FRG, where he has a private business.

Chile

Further on General Strike Call, Results

500 Arrested in Violence

PY081452 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] The aftermath of yesterday's general strike called by Christian Democratic Party leader Manuel Bustos, president of the National Workers Command, included the killing of a 2-year-old child, serious injuries to a Carabineros officer, injuries to dozens of civilians and police officers, and substantial damage to public and private property.

The nature of the general strike changed in the early hours of the morning, and it turned into a violent spree of assaults; attacks on civilians returning from work; destruction of public property, such as street lights, power towers, and bus stop benches; and attacks on a police precinct, a municipal building, schools, kindergartens, and even hospitals.

Medical personnel and ambulances were attacked while helping injured people. The unsuccessful general strike was repudiated by workers, who went to work en masse; this was not only true in Santiago, but in all other regions of the country. Police work was difficult. The police nevertheless acted with restraint in the wake of several incendiary attacks during the morning on buses, and attacks on some shops. Only 25 people were arrested during the day for violation of state security and antiterrorist laws.

The number of people arrested reached 83 by 1900, and 287 by 2100. By the end of the night, 500 people had been arrested.

Dozens of people were treated in hospitals and several Carabineros officers were treated at the Carabineros Hospital for different kinds of injuries.

A tour of the city early this morning shortly before we went on the air allowed us to report on the general desolation in most Santiago suburbs. The vandals ravaged public property, causing widespread destruction of property worth many millions of pesos. Repair and replacement will cost the national and municipal government a great deal of work and money.

A 2-year-old child was killed yesterday in Penalolen, and a Carabineros officer suffered gunshot wounds at the intersection of Departamental and La Feria Avenues, where demonstrators attacked a police special forces bus with powerful long-range automatic weapons.

The child was identified as Felipe Antonio Gutierrez Garrido, 2, living in the neighborhood of El Parral. The child was with his mother, Gloria Garrido Munoz, in their modest wooden shack when the lights went out in the area as a result of short circuits caused by chains thrown over high-tension power lines by the professional troublemakers and terrorists, who had gathered in Penalolen. A general shootout ensued, with terrorists firing automatic weapons at the police. They even fired on police helicopters patrolling the area.

A stray bullet fired by criminals went through the walls of the shack during the melee in the dark and hit Felipe Antonio in the stomach. The mother of the child ran with the wounded child to the (Serviu) Building, 5 blocks away, east of the Rotunda (Grecia). Officials there called the mayor of Penalolen, (?Maria Angelica Crispi), who immediately called a private ambulance and a public hospital. The ambulances were held and delayed by the demonstrators, who stoned the vehicles as they approached the area where the child was. By the time the ambulances finally arrived, the child had already died.

At the same time, a Carabineros Special Forces bus was being attacked at the intersection of Departamental and La Feria Avenues. The bus was called to quell the violent demonstrations and assaults against shops and people in the area of Penalolen. During the attack Special Forces

Lieutenant Arturo Urrutia Gonzalez was seriously wounded by an automatic weapon fired by terrorists. The police then summoned a helicopter to take Urrutia to a hospital, but the helicopter had trouble landing because a sniper was firing at it, trying to shoot it down. The squad had to clear the area before the helicopter could land and take Urrutia to the Carabineros Hospital, where he remains in serious condition.

More Details on Violence

PY081754 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0538 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Oct (EFE)—A 2-year-old child died tonight as a consequence of a bullet wound in the abdomen during confusing incidents in the eastern sector of Santiago at the end of the general strike called against the Chilean military regime. [passage omitted]

Roberto Morales, 22, also suffered a bullet wound during those incidents when police, according to witnesses, opened fire against demonstrators who were setting up roadblocks on an avenue in the southern sector of the city. [passage omitted]

Starting at midday on 7 October, buses and taxis stopped running, and shops began closing their doors until the center of the city was virtually empty.

Several demonstrations took place shortly before noon but police intervened harshly with water cannons and tear gas, arresting 287 people.

Ricardo Nunez and Jorge Molina, two important leaders of the moderate Socialist Party, were among those arrested, while singing the national anthem in front of the cathedral. Some 150 members of their party were also present in a show of support for the strike.

Nunez and seven other socialists were relased a few hours later.

A report from Valparaiso, 120 km northeast of Santiago, says 67 students were arrested and charged with promoting public disorder. Another 28 people were arrested in Concepcion, 515 km south of Santiago. [passage omitted]

The National Workers Command (CNT), which organized the strike, has said that on balance, the strike was "positive." The CNT, led by Christian Democrat Manuel Bustos, has stated that it will now wait for Augusto Pinochet's regime to answer to its economic demands. Otherwise, he warned, "mobilizations will continue."

Junta Member Cited

PY080348 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro, member of the government junta, has said that the National Workers Command's (CNT) call for a general strike is a Communist Party undertaking. Merino added that the attack on the Credit and Investment Bank, which ended with two Carabineros sustaining serious injuries, stems from the terrorist policies of the Communist Party.

[Merino] "All these attacks, as I have said a thousand times, are part of Communist Party terrorist policies. It is a way to influence people and other countries and to produce a psychosis of terror, of which journalists, unfortunately, are also partly guilty, because the media disseminates what the Communists want. The more you disseminate the terror they produce, the happier they are because more people are scared. The less you publizice their actions [words indistinct] the greater the favor you do to the country and its population. This allows people to live more at ease, and the security services to work more efficiently against them."

When asked about the increased violence in the country, Admiral Merino said:

[Merino] "As I have done before, I am placing the responsibility on the Communist Party. Several of their plans have failed, including two massive public demonstrations. Now, in order to make themselves visible today so that others can see that they are working, and thus to continue receiving money from foreign sources, they resort to terrorist tacticts."

Admiral Merino also talked about the CNT's call for a general strike.

[Merino in progress] "...of the Communist Party. Just think about the current attitude of the Chilean worker in general. Exports and production are up. The Communist Party realizes that workers are happy, that they are doing well. I do not mean to say that workers are happy with their situation because nobody can be happy as long as he does not have the living standards he wants. But we are going in that direction and that is not very convenient to the policies of the Communist Party. They usually take advantage of people who are having a difficult time, and use them for their designs. They will try to destroy what we try to build anyway. Nevertheless, we intend to achieve our goals." [passage omitted]

Interior Minister on Incidents

PY080048 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Report from La Moneda Palace by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez has termed the call for general stoppage of activities today a complete failure. [passage omitted]

The minister then submitted for the consideration of the people a list of incidents that took place this morning. At 0805, several people were detained for burning buses and throwing firebombs and caltrops. These people were placed at the disposal of the military prosecutor.

At 0830, on the corner of Las Acacias and Alvorada streets, several people were detained for trying to set buses on fire. These people were also carrying firebombs. One of them was carrying a Rossi revolver. They were also placed at the disposal of the military court.

At 0845, three people were detained near the main train station for possession of caltrops and firebombs and for erecting barricades on the corner of 5 de Abril and Villa Francia Streets.

At 0915, three people were detained on General Velazquez and Yungue Streets for placing four tires on the street and for carrying firebombs and caltrops. One of the detainees, 24-year-old Rodolfo Suarez Rodriguez, who was also carrying firebombs and caltrops, is a (?cousin) of Carmen Gloria Quintana [girl burned by a military patrol]. These people were also placed at the disposal of the military court.

The interior minister's report also states that at 0930 this morning, a bus parked on the street was set on fire by unidentified people. At 0945, a deactivated firebomb was found. Some feared that it was an explosive device.

At 1010, an explosive device planted in one of the rooms of the Santa Rosa technical school was deactivated. Fortunately, no one was injured.

The Interior Ministry report concludes by stating that at 1100, on Main Avenue, a police car called to a location by an anonymous call was attacked with rocks and guns by a group of approximately 100 people. This happened on Main Avenue, near La Serena and La Granja Streets. One of the bullets hit a tire. Six people who were carrying Molotov cocktails and caltrops were detained. The man who fired the shot was also detained. They were all placed at the disposal of the military court.

We want to repeat, then, that the government has said that the call for stoppage of activities has been a complete failure. [passage omitted]

Poblete on Strike's Failure

PY081547 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Minister Secretary General of Government Orlando Poblete said at the end of a Cabinet meeting that the disorders in Santiago last night have one explanation: the failure of the strike.

Poblete talked to journalists about the items discussed at the Cabinet meeting. He said the disorders were expected because of previous incidents, when those responsible for the strike resorted to force and threats to try to achieve their ends. [passage omitted]

UN Observer Strongly Condemns Terrorism

PY082146 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Special UN human rights observer in Chile Fernando Volio has stated that in his fifth report he strongly condemns terrorism. He said that terrorism is a regressive form of violence that must be repudiated by all.

In a telephone conversation with a Chilean journalist, Volio stated that he agrees with the Chilean foreign minister's proposal at the UN General Assembly regarding the need to create a common front to fight terrorism, which represents a threat to the civilized existence of the United States, of all other states, and of society in general.

Volio added that the use of terrorism as a political weapon is leading society to a collapse. [passage omitted]

Colombia

Barco Recovering 'Satisfactorily' From Surgery

PA081813 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (AFP)—Colombian President Virgilio Barco was operated on successfully at a clinic in Bogota today to close a colostomy procedure that was done in Seoul a month ago.

Barco underwent the operation in Seoul on 8 September, as he was beginning a 2-week tour through South Korea, the PRC, and the Philippines, a tour he had to suspend indefinitely.

The Santa Fe Clinic in Bogota, where Barco's surgery was performed today, issued a communique at 1630 GMT on the status of the president's condition, stating that "no visitors are allowed."

The communique notes that Barco was undergoing the last phase of the surgical treatment started in Seoul, and adds that "the colostomy was performed under local anesthesia and lasted approximately 1 hour."

The bulletin, signed by Dr Francisco Holquin, states that Barco is recovering satisfactorily, and ends by saying that "from the moment he was admitted, and during the surgery,the president has been fully conscious, and talking to the medical team."

Barco may remain in this clinic for 2 days.

University Closed Because of Disturbances

PA071219 Paris AFP in Spanish 0228 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (AFP)—It was officially announced that the National University of Bogota, the largest in Colombia, was closed for an indefinite period today because of disturbances caused by students who seized student dormitories that have been empty for the past 3 years.

University Rector Marcos Palacios said he was trying to talk to the students and emphasized that he will not resort to security forces to dislodge them from the dormitories.

The suspension of classes at the university affects approximately 18,000 students.

Paraguay

Trade Mission Departs for Taiwan, Japan

PY080055 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 Oct 87 p 12

[Excerpt] An official mission, headed by Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion and comprised of private businessmen, departed yesterday for Taiwan and Japan. These officials will discuss the possible establishment of an industrial park and a free export zone; promote financial cooperation, and examine the issuance of credit lines to encourage investment programs in the industrial and agricultural sectors. [passage omitted].

Police Block Access to Nanduti Debate

PY082144 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Oct 87 p 9

[Text] Last night, a large police cordon from the 17th police precinct again stopped people from entering the popular radio station "Nanduti" where a "free debate," to air people's opinions, was to be held. "It seems that this is becoming routine," said Radio Nanduti sources.

They added, "instead of frightening us, these restrictions increase our courage to continue planning more activities."

They added that they are organizing activities to be carried out Monday through Friday at the Jacinto Herrera Theater. They also asserted that "we will keep on holding panel debates with foreign guests and will also try to hold these debates in the interior of the country."

Radio Nanduti sources said this in regard to the police blocks, which every Wednesday blocks access to the radio station.

Deputies Report on L.A. Parliament

PY081823 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 7 Oct 87 p 9

[Text] Paraguayan Deputies Roberto Velazquez Escobar, Ubaldo Centurion Morinigo, and Francisco Solano Benitez yesterday held a news conference to discuss the conclusions of the Latin American Parliament meeting that was held in Cartagena [Colombia]. In this regard, Velazquez Escobar said:

"We were in Cartagena, Colombia, to attend the Latin American Parliament meeting that included foreign ministry representatives from the different Latin American countries with the objective of studying a treaty to institutionalize the Latin American Parliament. It is for this purpose that we attended this meeting, during which the delegates prepared a draft treaty, which will probably be signed in Lima, Peru, in the near future.

"The most important conclusion of this meeting was that the Latin American Parliament condemned the United States for interfering in the domestic affairs of Panama. The Latin American Parliament unanimously condemned U.S. interference in Panama."

Moreover, Ubaldo Centurion Morinigo said: "It was an honor for us to attend this important international forum, which unanimously reasserted fundamental principles, like democracy, integration, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. It is precisely because of this that as Mr Velazquez Escobar stated, the Latin American Parliament issued a resolution condemning the U.S. Government's intervention in the domestic affairs of Panama and because it is an issue of concern for and interest to all Latin American countries because that nation's sovereignty is the most sacred patrimony of all nations. We witnessed great expressions of sympathy toward Paraguay and the respect that the government headed by President Stroessner enjoys at the international level. We reasserted our traditional policy: that of peace, coexistence and constructive harmony. This is why we are honored to have fulfilled such a significant mission. We participated in this international forum with the traditional dignity and decisiveness that characterizes Paraguay, and we were satisfied with the Latin American Parliament, which the Paraguayan Congress helped to establish in December 1964 in Lima, Peru. It is in this capacity that we met with democratic legislators from throughout Latin America, and during these meetings we reasserted important principles, such as solidarity, the undertaking of joint efforts to promote development based on respect for nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states, which is the cornerstone of the international rights of the Americas."

For his part, Deputy Francisco Solano Benitez stated: "It was a truly important meeting because as has been stated by Deputies Velazquez Escobar and Centurion Morinigo on this occasion, the Latin American Parliament unanimously condemned the U.S. Government for its intervention in Panamanian domestic affairs.

We have an extensive Panamanian Government report on the direct intervention of U.S. citizens in affairs that are the exclusive concern of Panamanians. It has called our attention to the fact that there is a great similarity to some incidents [that are taking place in Paraguay]. The so-called civic assemblies, which are being illegally held in Paraguay and which seek to cause unrest in Asuncion, are also being carried out in Panama but there they are known by the name "Civic Crusades." These crusades are being sponsored and promoted by U.S. characters, thus they are directly intervening in Panamanian domestic affairs. Moreover, in some of the Civic Crusade demonstrations that have been carried out in Panama, there have been clashes with government supporters. There were some regrettable incidents which we hope will never happen anywhere else in the world, and least of all in our country. However,this is why the Latin American Parliament has unanimously condemned this kind of activity and particularly condemned the United States. This decision has been submitted to the U.S. Senate; to the United Nations; to the OAS; and to all the governments and congresses that make up the Latin American Parliament."

Regarding the Paraguayan delegation's participation, Velazquez Escobar said: "The Paraguayan delegation took part in drafting the treaty for the institutionalization of the Latin American Parliament. We worked in the commission responsible for drafting the treaty and made appropriate suggestions.

This was the main thing, because it was the central issue of the meeting. The resolution condemning the U.S. Government was issued by the board, which is made up of those countries that have democratic legislatures and of the vice chairmen of the board [as published]. Paraguay did not submit any specific proposal to the board, as it was not appropriate since the board exclusively discussed a charge raised by the Panamanian delegation on U.S. Embassy intervention in Panama."

Answering a question on the Civic Assembly [as published], Solano Benitez said: "I am going to refer to the documents that were submitted by the Panamanian Government, which clearly state in one paragraph that-,what is being called the "Civic Crusade" has been legally established in this city [Panama City] with the intention of ousting the government, promoting civil disobedience and subversion, and changing or replacing the established authorities. Employees of the Panama Canal Commission and the U.S. Embassy have taken part in the actions of civil disobedience and public unrest that have been called by the"Civic Crusade." What is more, the U.S. ambassador in Panama has not tried to hide his involvement with those groups that promote sedition in Panama, and his opinion has been reported by the national and foreign media. The U.S. Embassy commercial attache was recently seen participating enthusiastically in an antigovernment political demonstration in one of the most densely populated and poorest metropolitan districts. It adds that the U.S. ambassador's daughter has taken part in numerous public political events organized against the Panamanian Government, that she has expressed her open support for antigovernment organizations, and that although she holds no political post she lives at the U.S. Embassy residence when she is in Panama. The chief of mission himself has held meetings and interviews with people linked to groups that promote the subversion of public order and has been present at sites where political protests against the Panamanian Government were held. Well, this in general is what led the Panamanian Government to condemn these actions and the Latin American Parliament to issue a resolution condemning U.S. intervention in Panama. All this reminds us of the civic assemblies carried out [in Paraguay] by illegal groups that are trying to disrupt order or, better yet, that are promoting disorder by promoting subversion. But this is something that neither the Colorado government of President Stroessner nor the Colorado Party itself will tolerate."

Daily on Amnesty International Report

PY082043 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 6 Oct 87 p 7

[Editorial: "The Amnesty International Report"]

[Text] We have at hand a summary of Amnesty International's yearly report on human rights violations around the world. This controversial institution, which for a long time has been charged with being tendentious, insists it is "impartial and does not struggle against governments but against human rights violations." The organization adds that it "neither supports nor opposes any political or socioeconomic system, and uses the same standards to analyze the human rights situation in all countries."

Now things are easier to understand; Amnesty International believes that democracy and communism make no difference.[sentence as published] Thus, it accepts the kind of life a man has to live in a totalitarian society. This implies that Amnesty International recognizes the restrictions of a totalitarian system at the same time it demands respect for democratic human rights in democratic societies.

What is not very clear, though, is whether such an approach is actually fair. Yet this does not actually matter because we have never been Amnesty International fans and, despite the fact the report concerning our country is now "benign," there is no reason to change our mind. In fact, the organization's approach to

the case of other countries reflects a trend toward meddling and an attempt to appear as a supranational organization, which we flatly reject.

Of the 18 pages of the report, just 2 and 1/2 lines are devoted to Paraguay and Bolivia, with the ambiguous, obsolete, and weak charge that "members of the opposition have been arrested for short periods under state of siege regulations." This is the unending confusion over arrest, detention, imprisonment, and confinement, which are viewed as if they were the same thing, and as if they deserved the same legal classification.

Yet it is useless to insist on the point, because the interested parties and the prejudices work together to keep things unclear; neither the local press nor the other mass media have explained the significance, scope, and powers granted by Articles 45 and 59 of the Constitution, and Articles 1, 2, and 4 of the 5th paragraph of the police statute. As for the expression "under state of siege regulations," Amnesty International has scored against itself, because if it is that misinformed, its credibility is bound to be very low.

In its report, Amnesty International charges other countries in the region with committing "torture" and "summary executions," but it is well-known that this is "routine material" for Amnesty International. However-,what has called our attention is that when specifically discussing the "due obedience" and "full stop" issues, although they are discussed very timidly and in a hypothetical manner,Amnesty International issues strong political opinions which can almost be described as intervention in the domestic affairs of another country. In this regard, it states that Argentina "with the Full Stop Law, implemented a group of regulations limiting future trials against military personnel charged with human rights violations," and that Uruguay "granted immunity to police and Army members charged with human rights violations perpetrated during the previous military governments." In both cases Amnesty International draws its own conclusions and gives itself the right to express its position by making the following statement: "Amnesty International is concerned about these regulations because they may impede future investigations on the fate of missing people." In addition to being false, this statement criticizes sovereign actions exercised by the congresses of numerous democratic countries to grant amnesties based on their constitutional powers.

For the enemies and detractors of the Paraguayan Government, the Amnesty International report on the human rights situation in Paraguay must be disappointing because by saying that [opposition members] "have been arrested for short periods" they get nowhere, particularly when the majority of countries are charged with perpetrating worse offenses. Countries of such diverse ideologies as Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, the FRG, Switzerland, the USSR, and Yugoslavia are charged with "imprisoning conscientious objectors." We are not deceived by the causes of these "imprisonments." Those arrested in Paraguay have truly been in custody for short periods, except in cases where legal proceedings have been undertaken. We understand that although Amnesty International may state that "it never compares one country's human rights situation to any other," the human rights situation in Paraguay is much better than that of the world's most important democracy. The Amnesty International report states that "the enforcement of the death penalty was an important issue in the United States. Eighteen people have been executed and by the end of the year a record number of 1,838 people will have been sentenced to death." We once again question the language used in the report because, just as with Paraguay, Amnesty confuses the term "imprisonment" with "detention." In the case of the United States, Amnesty confuses the words "prisoners" with "convicts." But, of course, one can expect anything from Amnesty International; it also confuses "assassination" with "execution" and "conscientious objection" with "breaking the law," all of which lead to confusing "freedom" with "impunity," which is an extreme definitely incompatible with the state of law.

Peru

Prime Minister Speaks on Economic Program

PY071316 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0115 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Speech by Prime Minister Guillermo Larco Cox to Congress on 5 October upon presenting the government's long-term economic program—live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, Messrs Congressmen: Before discharging my constitutional duty of informing you about the government's general policy, I want to thank Congress for having patiently postponed this report until the historical debate regarding the nationalization of the financial system was over. [passage omitted]

Mr President, I believe the long debate on a historic issue has been very positive. A deep change has allowed all Peruvian citizens to understand that our policy must tackle issues of great importance, historic issues. Within this new context, the proposal I want to make is not short-term, but rather it is a long-term proposal, and it will be better understood by those who have participated in this important debate.

The issue now is to transform the country in the best interests of each of its inhabitants, without discouraging the citizens' initiative, but rather by convincing those who have initiative that they must place it at the country's service in a moment of crisis. But above all, the issue is one of overcoming Peru's worst enemy, which is not found in any particular political party, but everywhere. Peru's true enemy is the fear of the future, uncertainty.

In the midst of the struggle against terrorism, in the midst of discussions aimed at transforming the country, we are faced with a great responsibility: to draw up a long-term program, without which any solution would be short- lived. I have also come here to talk about this long-term program, about difficulties at the international level posed by our foreign debt and by the low prices of raw materials, and about difficulties at the national level posed by the large number of domestic problems we are facing. All these problems can only be overcome with ideals and faith. [passage omitted]

The duty of democratic leaders is to keep the country informed about the problems and threats it is facing. Therefore, I will now briefly review the economic situation and its prospects in order to understand the scope of the current imbalance, and then I will list the corrective measures that must be implemented. This will demand sharing responsibilities and implementing measures during the 1987-90 period. [passage omitted]

The government's attention is focused on the problems our country is facing in financing foreign trade. The restrictions imposed by certain banks of the international financial community on short-term credit lines for commercial exchange have been compensated for with new and equivalent credit lines. At the same time, our government has started a process by which our foreign debt may be turned into a tool to finance the development of our productive apparatus. [passage omitted]

The trend of our economy calls for the substantial reduction of population growth, as well as a prompt increase in essential goods and services. These goods and services are discussed in detail in the 1986-90 program, where they are defined as the basic goods and services that allow for a direct improvement of the living standards of the great majority.

We will call these goods and services the goods and services basket, which should be established at the local level. This goods and services basket includes food, preventive health care service, basic education, housing, and basic sanitary facilities. The magnitude of the problem calls for the implementation of broad action. A mere reduction of the birth rate does not represent a solution if a stable and growing productive apparatus cannot be generated. [passage omitted]

Through dynamic planning designed to face the changing situation, we propose to the country an economic program for the 1987-90 period with which to confront the situation with long- and mid-range programs.

The objectives and goals of the current development strategy are:

To attend to the basic needs of the population by promoting, on a priority basis, a larger supply of basic goods and services—for example, rice, noodles, fish, health care, education, kerosense, plots for housing, and transportation.

The annual GDP growth rate must surpass 5 percent. However, despite the fact that during the last 2 years, growth was based on domestic demand and on the reactivation of idle productive capacity, we will try in this new stage to maintain domestic demand, increase exports, and attract productive investments.

The government will give preferential attention to the services most needed by the population, mainly education and health.

Inflation must be controlled, considering the situation. It must be curbed until it falls to half its present rate.

The productiveness and effectiveness of public administration must improve substantially. We must increase revenues and ensure that expenditures are more rational. We intend to gradually increase the tax burden to more than 15 percent of the GDP, and to lower the public sector deficit to less than 4 percent of the GDP.

The government intends to maintain international reserves at a level equivalent to more than 3 months of import expenses by promoting exports like cotton and alpaca clothing, asparagus, tomatoes, lemon juice concentrate, and canned fish.

These objectives are inspired by the current government's development strategy. We are sure the reactivation stage will be followed by stages of sustained growth, capitalization of the economy, and social development.

In order to complement these objectives, we must achieve the following:

The increase of internal demand in order to improve the standard of living of the lower-income sectors through differential growth of the national income.

The increase of production, which will be based on the promotion of fishing, agriculture, and livestock activities, aimed at increasing the food supply. Increased production will also be based on the growth of the industrial sector and other export-oriented sectors. Investments must be oriented toward priority domestic production and export lines, as well as toward the increase of the real income of rural and urban workers and the creation of more jobs.

The increase of exports will be based on the fishing, agricultural, manufacturing, and mining industries. We must maintain our foreign reserves at a level compatible with the requirements of our productive apparatus. This will gradually increase Peru's ability to pay its debts.

Government management of economic policy, including exchange rates, interest rates, wages, taxes, and public services rates, will be oriented toward curbing inflation.

The government will help reduce inflation, and regulate prices and the supply of staples. It will also sponsor campaigns to motivate people to fight speculation and the obstacles that cause shortages.

These objectives and goals demand five great reforms in different fields: we need changes in fiscal policy, foreign policy, financial policy, the prices and supply system, and in public administration.

Fiscal reform: We will improve the tax and customs duties modernization program in order to reduce the high incidence of tax evasion. We will immediately implement regulations to fix responsibility for tax evasion on both sellers and buyers. It will be in the national interest to plan production investment projects and to create an office to grant investment requests within 10 days. After the request is granted, the normal bureaucratic procedures must still be carried out.

Bureaucracy, gentlemen—and the political parties present must excuse me for saying this—has become the main opposition and the problem will not solve itself.

So far, the government has refused to adopt the radical measures necessary to solve this problem.

We will also incorporate the black market or irregular economy [economia informal] and fight the illegal economy. We will modify the taxation system so as to impose heavier levies on superfluous goods, excessive concentration of capital, and nonproductive capital.

Within this framework it must be understood that it is necessary to immediately increase indirect taxes to compensate for the small amount of tax collection.

Regarding the financing of the fiscal deficit, we will finance part of it with private sector savings by issuing interest earning bonds.

Regarding expenditures, we will improve the budget planning method for the allotments to the departments and programs, ensuring that public resources are applied efficiently in keeping with the goals of the development plan. This methodology will be applied to all the public sector by 1989.

Regarding the 1988 budget, health and education projects and projects pertaining to smaller regions will be dealt with on a priority basis. Before allotting funds, we will selectively channel resources to programs of special national interest, to agriculture and fishing activities in the form of subsidies, to community funds, and to activities with widespread impact on production.

Reform of the external front: The basic exchange rate for exporters will be corrected through appropriate mechanisms following the average inflation of costs. The different levels of exchange rates will be gradually eliminated.

We will implement a more cautious import program so we can guarantee the availability of foreign currency for priority investments and production.

We also foresee the establishment of a foreign currency budget for the public sector for the appropriate rationalization of...[does not complete sentence]

We will also try to gradually simplify the administrative controls and bureaucratic procedures that cause delays, uncertainties, and high operational costs in foreign trade.

For example, we will expedite the issuance of temporary export permits just as we recently eliminated the currency exchange licences.

Regarding the foreign debt, our efforts will be centered in its reorganization so as to finance development. That is, it will be turned into an instrument to increase exports and to form a productive base that will allow us to save and generate foreign currency.

This policy must lead us to establish in the short term new and broader procedures for our foreign trade relations, thus improving our conditions for attracting international risk capital, especially for the oil and mining industries, and obtaining new credit lines to strengthen our foreign trade.

Fianancial system reform: We will gradually reorganize the financial system to place it at the service of productive investments through better mediation which will be more efficient and help reduce costs.

The transition toward the new financial policy mainly requires that we guarantee that the nationalized financial organizations operate as usual and their valuable human and technological resources are preserved.

We will thus develop mechanisms to democratize and decentralize credits and (?regulate) the financial institutions' assets, legal reserves, and investment and unemployment funds.

We will closely monitor the application and investment of credits to guarantee foreign and domestic investments as well as to encourage small savers and investors. Bank loans will be used for priority production activities.

We will promote the creation of regional commercial and development banks. New systems will be implemented to allow small- and medium-sized businessmen to obtain credits with greater guarantees through credit insurance and through the creation of pools of borrowers.

The banks will create systems that will allow the black market economy to work with them. Those who lack guarantors and need modern machinery or equipment will be granted more leasing [preceding word in English]. This is meant to help small business and black market sectors. [passage omitted]

The reform of public administration will also require the following actions: to promote the decentralization and rationalization of the public sector, and to transfer public services and support programs for the poorer sectors, currently carried out by the central government, to local and regional administrations. [passage omitted]

Concerning the state companies not related to financial operations, we will implement a denationalization and consolidation program drawn up by the CONABE [expansion unknown].

The modernization of state-run companies will require political, institutional, economic, and intervention measures, among which I wish to point out the following: the creation of a patrimony consolidation fund based on resources obtained from the sale of public companies, the reorganization of the CONABE and the improvement of its operations, and the incorporation of shareholders [accionistas usuarios] to attract new investors [accionariado difundido] and to allow them to participate in the companies' executive boards. [passage omitted]

Mr President, in order to make this message short, I did not read the sectorial aspects in keeping with constitutional regulations. The text of this subject will be distributed to the congressmen tonight. [passage omitted]

To conclude, Mr President, I want to assert that the mechanisms for consensus remain open for those groups interested in establishing stable regulations to ensure their activities in keeping with the government objectives. Thank you gentlemen. [applause]

Cabinet Supports Program

PY071155 Lima America Television in Spanish 0458 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] The members of the Cabinet have expressed their support for the message delivered by Prime Minister Larco Cox. Moreover, War Minister Jorge Torres Flores has reasserted the call to national unity that was issued by Larco Cox:

[Begin Torres Flores recording] It is a fact that we are the main supporters of this democracy. (?The military institutions) are the cornerstone of this democracy. (?We of course support any call for national unity) and the prime minister and the government are aware that they can rely on the support of the Armed Forces. [end recording]

Deputies Debate Statement

PA080453 Lima Panamericana de Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Telephone report by correspondent Monica Delta, live from the Chamber of Deputies]

[Excerpts] [Delta] Good morning. The Chamber of Deputies has just closed its sessions after 20 hours of continuous debate on the statement by Guillermo Larco Cox, president of the Council of Ministers. The last deputy to speak at the session was United Left Deputy (Robespierre Bayola). Then, Guillermo Larco Cox, president of the Council of Ministers, responded to each of the criticisms made to him during this long debate. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Monica, do you have any information about the incidents that occurred at dawn?

[Delta] I was here last night when two incidents occurred. One was between Deputy (Cesar Larraviere) and Deputy Walter Cuestas, who, unfortunately, came to blows. Following this, there was a heated argument between Popular Action Party Deputy Blanca Rocha and the president of the Council of Ministers, which caused some shouts in this room, but there were no further incidents. The statutes have been read on several occasions, in order for calmness to return to this room. Fortunately, there were no further incidents.

[Announcer] Monica, could you tell us briefly about the opposition's opinion regarding the president.

[Delta] Generally speaking, the United Left and Popular Christian parties have been very critical, not only of the work done by the president of the Council of Ministers, but about these two years of government. The topics of terrorism, foreign debt, and the nationalization of the banking system were the ones that motivated and moved this debate. The criticism has been on those points. I do not know if you want more details.

[Announcer] Yes Monica, please.

[Delta] The president of the Council of Ministers, Guillermo Larco Cox, stated two basic points in his speech: one was the government's objective to debureaucratize, and the second was its intention to continue the strong and firm struggle against terrorism. He did not make any direct reference to the bill to expropriate the financial system. The opposition wanted the president of the Council of Ministers to spell out the rules of the game after the expropriation had taken place. Briefly speaking, all criticisms pointed in this direction. Beyond this, there have been anecdotal situations of an individual, particular, or party nature. [passage omitted]

Venezuela

Grenade Explodes at Italian Consulate in Caracas

PA081745 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Interior Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto has confirmed reports that a fragmentation grenade exploded in the Italian Consulate offices on Luis Roche Avenue in Altamira neighborhood this morning. The grenade damaged walls and windows, but fortunately there were no injuries to report.

This morning at 0600 an explosion was heard in the Italian Consulate in Altamira neighborhood. The explosion frightened residents of the area and consulate employees. Even though there were no casualties, there was property damage. The fragmentation grenade fell in the backyard and damaged walls and windows. The passport office was also damaged. Metropolitan police units immediately went to the site to investigate the incident.